HELP WANTED—MALE. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE. [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE. [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING. [illegible]

BUSINESS CHANCES. [illegible]

BOARD WANTED. [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES. [illegible]

TO RENT—ROOMS. [illegible]

CLAIRVOYANTS. [illegible]

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C. [illegible]

MACHINERY. [illegible]

FINANCIAL. [illegible]

PARTNERS WANTED. [illegible]

FOR SALE. [illegible]

SEWING MACHINES. [illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. [illegible]


# The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871. NO. 184.


## WASHINGTON.

### Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

### The Subsidy Business Discussed in the Senate.

### The Low Bridge Men Snubbed by the Senate Committee.

### The Chorpenning Swindle—Postmaster General Creswell's Story.

### Rumors of Intended Cabinet Changes.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAULSBURY TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. Saulsbury seems determined to make his last days in public life conspicuous, if not glorious. To-day, for the third time this week, he came into the Senate in the condition for which he has made something of a national reputation already, and commenced a personal attack on the author of the resolutions which were passed yesterday, and which tender the sympathies of the American people to the French, in their present extremity. He stated that if he had a servant in his employ who could not write better English than these resolutions were expressed in, he would discharge him as hopelessly incompetent. A waggish Senator here interrupted, and wanted to know what difference it would make after all, as they were to be read by Germans and Frenchmen, who would be just as well satisfied, and would not understand them anyway. Mr. Saulsbury continued in this way for several minutes, and finally wound up by demanding a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolutions were passed. The Speaker humored him by ordering a vote to be taken, when the only voice heard in support of the motion came from a Delaware Senator, who rose to his feet in order to give more volume to his utterance. After this little prelude, Saulsbury subsided for the balance of the day.

THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS.

The pertinacity of steamship subsidy advocates was at last rewarded to-day by the Senate, and one of the numerous pending bills came up for a hearing. This was the bill of Senator Kellogg, proposing to establish a line of steamships between New Orleans and Mexico. The speech of the author of the bill, which occupied nearly the entire afternoon, was somewhat peculiar. He threatens all Democratic Senators who should oppose it with political proscription by the Gulf States, and promised to all Republicans who might vote for the measure. Strong endorsement in the locality where it was most needed. He was followed by Mr. Stewart, who advocated his pet project of a subsidy line between San Francisco and Australia. If empty seats and general indifference are any signs, neither of these speeches had any effect. Several times in the course of their delivery, there was not a single Senator in his seat, and the galleries were also bare and deserted. The Senate adjourned without taking any vote, and so the bills will come up again to-morrow.

THE SOUTHERN INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

held another long session to-day, and examined a number of witnesses. The testimony thus far taken bears out the worst statements of reported outrages in the Carolinas. It is contemplated to make the present investigation as thorough as possible, and get evidence from all classes of citizens, irrespective of party. Some of the most damaging testimony yet taken, going to show the thorough signs of anarchy in those States, has come from individuals who are either Democrats or independent in politics.

THE IRON-CLAD TEST OATH.

According to talk in certain political circles, to-day, a Presidential veto is to be involved, in case the Senate agrees to the House bill abolishing the iron-clad test oath. Mr. Butler, on the part of the House, and Morton, on behalf of the Senate, together with a number of lesser politicians, it is said, will make this movement, and will demonstrate that the time has not yet come for such a sweeping measure of amnesty, and especially in view of daily outrages committed by Ku-Klux clans and kindred semi-political associations over the entire South.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

had up the question, to-day, of the direct tax imposed by the Government on States in the early part of the war. This tax was responded to on the part of all the loyal States except New York and Oregon, and its operation was suspended in the Southern States by reason of the difficulties there. These Southern States have not yet paid their tax, nor have New York and Oregon, and those States which did pay now seek to be reimbursed. After a lengthy discussion, the matter was postponed until next week.

ST. CROIX RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

The House to-day finally defeated the bill extending the time within which the St. Croix Railroad land grant may be available. The bill has been before Congress several times this session, and was once laid on the table, but subsequently this vote was reconsidered. The action to-day may be taken as an earnest that no more land grants will be made by this Congress. None with more plausible statements in its favor can be brought forward, and the friends of this measure will be quite ready to help slaughter any other bill. Mr. Strong, of Connecticut, made a vigorous little speech in the course of debate, in reply to the standard Democratic fustian that the Radical party is wholly responsible for the large grants of land made by this Congress, showing that the largest grant ever made was that for the Northern Pacific Railroad, and that twenty Democrats voted for it, who, with those who refrained from voting, constitute a majority of the Democratic side, while the leader of the Northwestern Democracy, Eldridge, was a prominent advocate of the bill before the House.

THE CHORPENNING CLAIM.

The Senate Post Office Committee has had under consideration a joint-resolution, put through the House by Mr. Dawes, repealing the resolution by authority of which the Postmaster General awarded Chorpenning $420,000, to which he has no just right, and, it is understood, have decided to report in favor of its passage, with an amendment permitting Chorpenning to go with his claim before the Court of Claims. Chorpenning, and Chorpenning's wife, who is a most efficient lobbyist of the claim, have frequently expressed a willingness to have their case go to this court. The House is not likely, after the exposure that has been made, to concur with the Senate if the resolution is so amended, and the danger is that in a disagreement the resolution will fall, and the award of the Postmaster General thus be allowed to stand. This is now claimants' trump card.

THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS

held another long session to-day for the consideration of the House bill regulating rank and staff in the navy. It was finally concluded that the Secretary of the Navy should be instructed to forward to the committee all the information in his possession on this question, together with whatever private recommendations he might see fit.

LIVELY TIME IN EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate had another lively time in Executive session, to-day. Mr. Chandler again brought up Cramer's nomination, and made a motion that it be taken from the hands of the Foreign Relations Committee, and be acted upon by the Senate immediately. To this Mr. Sumner objected, and gave his reasons therefor. He said the committee had now been investigating Cramer's record for two months, and, in the light of present revelations, were certainly not prepared to act favorably. They found that, while Cramer had no special qualifications for the office which it was proposed to give him, there were some things which took place while he was Consul which needed clearing up. It was charged, among other things, against Cramer, that he was slapped in the face by an American while holding the latter position, and that he neither resented the insult, nor attempted to do so; that he was brought into disgrace by this conduct, and that the only way he ever undertook to redeem himself was to inform the President; that this was not the man to promote to office abroad, especially as public opinion had such a low estimation of him. Mr. Chandler still insisting that this nomination should be acted upon at once by the Senate, several other Senators proceeded to take part in the discussion. The reputation of the administration was very generally discussed, and one Senator read a record stating that the President now had twenty-seven relations holding official positions in various parts of the country. The Senate finally adjourned, without taking any action whatever.

THE CINCINNATI BRIDGE QUESTION.

A majority of the Senate Commerce Committee favored the report against a low bridge at Cincinnati, and also that there was no authority in law for building a drawbridge at that place; but, the two lawyers on the committee differing upon this legal point, it was concluded to send it to the Judiciary Committee, where it will be considered next Wednesday.

THE LAND OFFICE.

Ex-Commissioner Wilson, of the General Land Office, repaired to that office early this morning, and addressed a letter to Mr. W. W. Curtis, Chief Clerk, asking him "to take charge, as he had seen by the papers that his successor had been confirmed, and, therefore, his term of office had expired," which Mr. Curtis at once did, and will remain in charge about two weeks, as Mr. Drummond, the new Commissioner, leaves this evening for Iowa, to settle up his private business, before entering upon the duties of his office.

[To the Associated Press.]

REVENUE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Commissioner [illegible] has decided, under the provisions of section 17, act of July 14, 1870, that the American [illegible] of Commissioner of Foreign [illegible] taxes which were imposed at the date of the passage of that act, and that after that date no taxes can accrue. [illegible] section 17 of the act of July 14, 1870, [illegible] month of 1870.

POSTMASTER GENERAL CRESWELL'S [illegible]

Many false and [illegible] statements have been published in the press relative to the action of the Postmaster General in investigating and adjusting the claims of George Chorpenning, and the amount awarded by him under the joint resolution of Congress. [illegible]

Postmaster General, or other accounting officer, to adjust and settle the claim upon the basis [illegible] Congress granted Chorpenning's petition by passing a joint resolution, which directs the Postmaster General to investigate and adjust the claims of Chorpenning [illegible] Mr. Creswell, finding that he was directed by law to adjust and settle the claims [illegible] upon affidavits and petitions [illegible] proceed to execute the will of Congress [illegible] Mr. Creswell's connection with the case ceased. He never signed any warrant or draft for the money or any part of it, or directed any other officer to draw such warrant or draft. In fact, no warrant was drawn thereunder.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed Geo. L. Woods, of Oregon, as Governor of Utah; Geo. A. Black, Secretary of Utah; Collector of Customs—Alanson Hinman, District of Oregon; Appraisers of Merchandise—Chas. B. Baynard, Cleveland; [illegible] Napa City, Cal.; G. W. Baker, Rochester, Minn.

CONFIRMATION OF DRUMMOND.

The discussion in the executive session of the Senate, yesterday, over the confirmation of Drummond for Commissioner of General Land Office, was quite animated, and at one period rather exciting. [illegible] A vote was taken soon after Conkling finished, and resulted in Drummond's confirmation by an almost strictly party vote.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Times' Washington special says: "The Ways and Means Committee are still in statu quo on the subject of the income tax. [illegible]"

The World's Washington correspondent telegraphs: "It is understood in Washington that a thorough reorganization of the President's Cabinet will be made on March 4th. Senator Morton will be Secretary of State. Gov. Morgan will probably have a seat. All the present members, except Delano, will retire."

Other Washington correspondents revive the rumor of ministerial changes, and assert positively that the whole Cabinet will be changed on the 4th of March, with the object of securing increased political strength and influence. [illegible]

THE PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO PROFESSOR MORSE.

A meeting of the trustees of the National Telegraph Memorial association [illegible]

## FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

IOWA MEMORIAL.

Mr. HARLAN presented a memorial from over 1,100 citizens of the Des Moines Valley, Iowa, setting forth that by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States they are threatened with ejectment from lands on which they settled in good faith for the purpose of obtaining homesteads, and asking relief. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. SAULSBURY, addressing the Chair, said he rose for the first time in his life to a question of privilege [illegible] the character and dignity of the Senate of the United States. He moved to reconsider the vote by which Pomeroy's resolution of sympathy with the people of France and Germany was adopted on yesterday. [illegible]

Mr. POMEROY announced himself as the author of the resolution, and knew nothing wrong about it.

Mr. SAULSBURY was sorry that his friend had said that. [illegible]

Mr. POMEROY was willing to spare Senator Saulsbury [illegible]

The VICE PRESIDENT remarked that the debate on the motion was not in order.

Messrs. CONKLING and POMEROY desired the vote should be taken by yeas and nays, which was done, and Mr. SAULSBURY alone responded in the negative, to the great amusement of the galleries.

The motion to reconsider was, therefore, lost.

OHIO RIVER.

On motion of Mr. CONKLING, the Committee on Commerce was discharged from the consideration of the joint resolution to prevent the obstruction of the navigation of the Ohio River, and it was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE SPIRIT METER.

Mr. WARNER, from the Finance Committee, reported back the House bill authorizing the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to suspend the use of the meter now used for distilled spirits.

A motion to proceed with the consideration of the bill was discussed by Mr. WARNER, who, in reply to Mr. EDMUNDS, stated that the meter had been shown to be worthless [illegible]

Mr. SHERMAN spoke of the injustice of compelling owners of distilleries to pay the expense of putting up a meter when its use was not to be demanded.

Mr. EDMUNDS objected to the present consideration of the bill, which it went over.

CUSTOMS BILL.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, took up the House bill to allow the importation of brandy, with the same rights and drawbacks as are allowed to rum and alcohol.

The Finance Committee's amendment, providing that drawbacks shall not be allowed until the passage of the act, was agreed to, and the bill passed.

JUDICIAL.

On motion of Mr. LEWIS, the amendments of the House to the bill to divide Virginia into two judicial districts were concurred in.

THE SUBSIDY BUSINESS.

At 1:30 the Senate agreed to the pending motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, to proceed with the bill for subsidizing a steamboat line in the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. KELLOGG then proceeded to urge the claims of the Gulf States upon the liberality and attention of the Government. [illegible]

Mr. CASSERLY regretted that partisanship had been introduced into the discussion [illegible]

Mr. CHANDLER said that he desired to speak on the general question, but was not now prepared.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. WARNER, on leave, introduced a bill to aid the Savannah & Memphis Railroad Company, in Alabama, to secure public lands.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 4:30 the Senate went into executive session, and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. HOLMAN reported a bill for the relief of Captain David L. Wright, of the Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers.

Mr. HOTCHKISS, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the collection of judgments in favor of the United States [illegible]

Mr. KERR, from the same committee, reported a bill in reference to the United States District and Circuit Courts in Indiana. [illegible]

Mr. RANDALL [illegible]

THE ST. CROIX RAILROAD.

[illegible] or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and Bayfield.

Mr. POMEROY made an argument against the bill and in favor of reform in the whole land grant policy of the government.

[illegible]

Mr. RANDALL spoke against the bill and against all land grants. [illegible]

Mr. MYERS remarked that the letter read justified the position which he took in favor of the bill; that he would vote for no land grant unless there was a necessity to open a large tract of territory to trade and commerce. [illegible]

Mr. WILKINSON argued in favor of the bill and in support of the land grant policy as tending to open new lines of travel and bring up great railroad enterprises.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of the bill, as being one merely reviewing a grant formerly made. [illegible]

Mr. WASHBURN (Wis.) reviewed the facts, and argued in support of the bill. [illegible]

Mr. COX reminded the House that the great body of the people, the workingmen, irrespective of party, were beginning to be jealous of the action of Congress in reference to the public domain. [illegible]

Mr. WILSON (Minn.) closed the debate with arguments in support of the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to recommit to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 102; nays, 81. This is equivalent to a rejection of the bill, as the Committee on Public Lands will not be called during the present Congress.

EDUCATION BILL.

The House took up, as the special order, the bill reported by Mr. HOAR to establish a system of national education, but without proceeding to its consideration, at a quarter past 4 adjourned.

## NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Gold was stronger to-day, and advanced to 111¾. [illegible]

THE MONEY MARKET

worked easily at 4 to 6 per cent on call, with governments and stock collaterals. [illegible]

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were steady but lower. [illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

[illegible]

THE STOCK MARKET

declined in the entire list, under the break in Harlem and Lake Shore. [illegible]

THE WHEAT MARKET

was unsettled. [illegible]

FLOUR.

The market was somewhat irregular for the common and medium grades of State and Western flour. There was a free demand for the low grades for shipment, part to the continent.

THE NEW CENSUS ENUMERATION

of the city adds 17,700 to the census taken last summer. The total is, therefore, 944,129.

## ILLINOIS.

### The Wilmington Arson Case at Joliet—Close of the Evidence.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Feb. 2.—The trial of the Wilmington arson case against O'Connell and Gardner was resumed.

Dell Fuller, sworn, says he lives in Wilmington; was barkeeper for Frank Hadsell in April last; remembers the Odell fire; went to it; the building was nearly burned down when he got there; [illegible]

Cross-examination: [illegible]

Re-direct examination: The O'Connell and Gurney fuss occurred about as soon as O'Connell came in; there was no talk about the Mayoralty; [illegible]

Cornelius O'Donnell, sworn, says he lives in Wilmington; knows the defendants; has stayed with O'Connell over night; is familiar with the internal arrangement of O'Connell's saloon; there is a lock on the front door; the back door fastens with a bolt and button; [illegible]

There being no more witnesses present for the defence, the Court ordered the prosecution to proceed with their rebuttal [illegible] John J. Smiley was sworn, and says he has lived in Wilmington about one year; is a farmer; in February, March, and April last he was engaged in building a house; [illegible]

W. F. Whitson, sworn, says he has lived in Wilmington about six years; is a Constable; knows J. H. Daniels, J. J. Smiley, and Thomas Murray; [illegible]

E. H. Gurney, sworn, says that he lives in Wilmington; is one of the Aldermen; was in Hadsell's saloon on the evening before the Odell fire; [illegible]

Here the State's Attorney said that he had no more witnesses, and the Court then said that the evidence was closed in the case.

On Monday, the case of Hugh Martin v. Martin O. Sawyer, two Chicago men, will be taken up. It has been to the Supreme Court twice, from here, now.

## MICHIGAN.

### Horrible Murder in Allegan County—A Father Butchers His Child—Death of a Prominent Citizen of Flint.

[illegible]

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

### Business Transacted at Springfield Yesterday.

### Debate on the Tariff Question in the House.

### The Sixth Resolution of the Republican Platform Ratified.

### Yeas, 86; Nays, 26.

### Cook County Delegates Consider the County Commissioner Question.

### Committee Appointed to Draw up a Bill.

### Railroads and Warehouses.

### Revenue Reform Resolutions Adopted in the Indiana Legislature.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COMMITTEE WORK.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 2.—The joint Committees on Fees and Salaries met yesterday evening, and discussed the question of the salary of the Governor, making that the starting point. The House Committee on Mines and Mining examined a variety of miners relative to the condition of mines in this State. Most of them were discharged workmen, and their testimony was not altogether trustworthy. The committee is considering Hinchcliffe's bill, which is outrageous in many of its provisions, and seems to be gotten up mainly to make places as inspectors for a number of individuals. The Finance Committee of the Senate have agreed to divide up Crawford's bill for turning the State debt fund, interest fund, and Illinois Central receipts into a revenue fund, and instructed him to prepare a bill providing for the use of the Illinois Central fund to paying off the State debt, if holders will surrender at a premium at, say, 1 per cent. The committee also agreed to report against the passage of the bill providing that the usury laws be so far repealed that persons may, by special contract, fix any rate of interest they agree upon. The Railroad and Warehouse Committee of the Senate worked hard yesterday, and will probably report the Railroad Commissioners' bill and Warehouse bill to-morrow.

THE DOG LAW.

It is likely that the Whiting dog law will soon come up in the Senate on its second reading. This bill provides that every man having a dog must go to the Town Clerk and buy a collar, as well as take out a license. For the collar, which is numbered, he pays $1, and a fee of 25 cents. Any dog without a collar is to be esteemed an abandoned dog, and to be killed. If a dog dies the collar must be returned to the Clerk, under penalty. Any man forging a collar is punished. Any one transferring a collar is punished. Any dog biting a sheep or a man is punished. It is impossible for any dog to live under it three weeks.

COOK COUNTY BILLS.

Mr. Dixon will offer a bill that Police Magistrates shall have jurisdiction in cases of petty larceny [illegible] with Captain M. C. Hickey.

RESOLUTIONS.

The House, with the knowledge that the tariff question was to come up in the afternoon, spent the morning on resolutions. [illegible]

THE STATIONERY QUESTION.

Then the stationery question came up again, and Mr. Casey, of Jefferson, made a long and empty speech in the interest of economy. [illegible]

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

In the afternoon, the special order came up, being Mr. Roberts' free trade resolution, with the Republican platform as the substitute, and a further amendment by Mr. Morrison. [illegible]

THE USURY LAW REPEAL BILL.

There was some discussion in the Senate on the indefinite postponement of Bangs' bill repealing the Usury law, but the old feeling in favor of some restrictions is still in great force, and the people are unprepared to put money on the usury laws. [illegible]

STATE CONTRACTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] other parts the recklessness of men fishing with nets, has materially diminished the number. After much talk the bill was sent back to the Committee.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Bills were introduced appropriating sixteen thousand dollars to pay expenses unprovided for, owing in part to the Constitutional Convention, owing to the incidental appropriation, and to provide that when baggage is damaged by the negligence of a railroad or other common carrier, four times the damage may be recovered.

CORRECTION.

By an error it was stated, the other day, that Mr. Hance moved a substitute [illegible] It was Mr. Secrist, of Cook, who made the motion.

THE VOTE ON THE TARIFF RESOLUTION.

Mr. Morrison, of Cook, did not vote for Dixon's substitute, though present just before. [illegible] Mr. Morrison's amendment was as follows: [illegible]

PROTECTION OF FISH AND GAME.

The Chicago sportsmen have brought down here a bill for the protection of game and fish, which I give. [illegible] The Chicago bill is as follows:

A BILL for an act for the protection of game and fish, and for other purposes.

[illegible]

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

It is understood that Mr. Fuller will report, to-morrow, unanimously, from the Committee on Railroads, a bill for an act to establish a Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. [illegible]

It is understood that the Railroad Committee will soon report a Warehouse bill, now in preparation; that while many, if not the principal, details of the Warehouse bill made by the Board of Trade is approved by the committee, some radical changes will doubtless be made. [illegible]

The Railroad Commissioners' bill is very carefully guarded, and unanimously endorsed by the committee, and the Warehouse bill will be thoroughly considered before it is reported.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS QUESTION.

The Cook County delegation met this evening to consider the County Commissioner question. [illegible]

THE LITTLE WABASH RIVER IMPROVEMENT JOB—[illegible]

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

FEBRUARY 2.

A few years ago some of the residents in Gallatin County in this State formed what was called the "Little Wabash Navigation and Manufacturing Company," for the purpose of building a lock and dam at New Haven, a small town in Gallatin County, and a few miles above the mouth of the Little Wabash River. [illegible]

The company was organized, and began by purchasing the Handmore mill property. [illegible]

So, when the last General Assembly met, in the winter of 1868-9, these men appeared in Springfield, and represented that the completion of this dam was of great importance to the interests of that part of the State. [illegible]

When the Board of Canal Commissioners met in New Haven, in May, 1869, they found that the dam consisted of a first mortgage to James Handmore, owner of the old mill and dam, for $8,000, with ten per cent from January 1, 1869, a second mortgage to James Fackney and twenty-one others for $1,057.41, with the present interest, [illegible]

On settling up, they paid to Handmore $9,450; [illegible]

In June last, the board met at New Haven, and found that there was left over from the work 90,000 feet of square oak timber which the State owned, as it also did the old Handmore mill. [illegible]

It seems as if, upon the whole, the people of New Haven had made rather a good thing out of the State. [illegible]

SOLDIERS' ORPHAN HOME.

The Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' Orphan Home have presented their annual report, [illegible]

[illegible] per year will not run this home—an excellent thing, but poorly managed. [illegible]

DELAY OF BUSINESS.

That which the House imperatively needs, is a lord and master. It is at present in an incoherent, chaotic condition, with no regard to party or real importance. [illegible]

TALK OF ADJOURNMENT.

Still the House moves very slowly, and Senators are annoyed at the way of doing business, all agreeing manifest that the Assembly cannot get through by the close of March, and it will be almost impossible to keep members here beyond that time. Farmers, lawyers and business men unite in thinking it impossible. [illegible]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 2.

PETITION.

A petition was introduced praying that the Pages of the Assembly should receive $1 instead of $2 per day.

REPRIEVES AND PARDONS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, for the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the bill providing for reprieves and pardons by the Governor. [illegible]

EQUALIZATION OF RIGHTS.

Mr. BOYD reported back Senate bills Nos. 18 and 25, on the equalization of the rights of man and woman, and, by concurring with the report of the committee, they were referred to the Committee on Domestic Relations.

RATE OF INTEREST.

Mr. CRAWFORD reported, for the Finance Committee, Mr. Bangs' interest bill, No. 77, with the recommendation that it lay on the table until July, 1872.

Mr. BANGS thought that the action of money should be untrammelled, and persons allowed to receive lawfully more than 10 per cent, if agreed to by both parties contracting.

Mr. CRAWFORD said that it was the unanimous opinion of the committee that, there being plenty of money and so few lenders in this State, the law should lean to the borrower.

Mr. PRICE and Mr. TINCHER were in favor of postponing the subject because of the wide diversity of opinion of the members.

Mr. DORE made the question practical, saying [illegible]

Mr. LANGLEY made an opposite statement.

Mr. SNAPP made a ludicrous speech, being very parochial in its character.

The previous question was ordered, and resulted—yeas, 18; nays, 9. [illegible]

STATE DEBT FUND.

Mr. CRAWFORD also reported bill No. 59—to transfer the State debt fund to the revenue fund, with a substitute embodying the first part of the original bill, saying that another bill would be introduced providing that the Central Railroad fund shall be invested in United States bonds. The bill was ordered to a second reading.

THE BANKING BILL.

Mr. ALEXANDER, for the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported back bill No. 72, requesting a quarterly report from all banks, amended in phraseology. It was ordered to a second reading.

LECTURE ANNOUNCED.

The PRESIDENT announced the address of Miss L. Gilbert for next Monday evening, in the House.

CANAL BILL.

Mr. DORE, Chairman of the Committee on Canals and Rivers, reported back the bill for the appointment of Commissioners for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, with amendments, [illegible]

BILL TO PREVENT THE DESTRUCTION OF YOUNG FOREST TREES.

Mr. NICHOLSON, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the Senate bill, No. 90, providing a further penalty for the cutting of growing woods, with the recommendation that it lay on the table till July, 1872.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

WABASH RIVER IMPROVEMENT BILL.

Mr. NICHOLSON also reported back the bill for repealing the act providing for improving the Wabash River, and it was ordered to a second reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BANGS offered a resolution setting forth that, whereas, the contraction of the currency [illegible] therefore our Congressional representatives should use their influence to increase the circulating medium.

Mr. BISHOP introduced a resolution referring to Section 19, Article 4 of the constitution, [illegible]

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. JACKSON—Providing for drainage in Illinois.

By Mr. SHEPHARD—Making the report of the State Auditor of Public Accounts evidence in courts of law.

By Mr. PRINCE—Appropriating $18,000 for the payment of the expenses of the State government hitherto unprovided for.

By Mr. TINCHER—Providing for the manner of instructing juries.

By Mr. MARSH—For the protection of baggage in the hands of common carriers.

ADJOURNMENT.

Adjourned till Friday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TRESPASS UPON PRIVATE ENCLOSURES.

Mr. DODGE, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported back bill No. 104, for an act to prevent trespass upon the enclosures of another, and recommended its passage, without amendment. The bill was read. It prevents the shooting of birds and taking of fish in such enclosures, on penalty of $10, and $100 for violation of its provisions.

GENERAL LIQUOR LAW.

Mr. PRICE, Chairman of Committee on Corporations, reported back House bill No. 21, with a recommendation that it be made the basis for a general law on intoxicating liquors. Concurred in.

INCORPORATING TOWN.

Mr. WAITE, Chairman of the Committee on Municipalities, reported back the House bill for incorporating the town of Chebanse, recommending that it be referred to the Committee on Township Organization. Concurred in.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. PRICE, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, reported back the bill for legalization of the organization of horticultural societies, recommending its passage, with an amendment. Concurred in.

NO ACTION NECESSARY ON THE INTEREST QUESTION.

Mr. MAYO, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution in regard to fixing the legal rate of interest, recommended that no further action be taken by the committee in regard to the matter. Concurred in.

SPECIAL ORDER.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the resolution of Mr. Merritt, on the tariff, recommended that it be taken up with special order for 2:30 p. m. Concurred in.

INFORMATION DEMANDED.

Mr. KING, of Cook, offered a resolution calling upon the Committee on Contingent Expenses for information in regard to the expense of furnishing ink and inkstands to members. Adopted.

STATUTES FOR THE USE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. KING, of Jersey, offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Secretary of State to furnish the Chairman of every committee with a set of Gross' Statutes [illegible] Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

Mr. ROOT offered a substitute, directing the Secretary of State to [illegible] Referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution, requesting the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to allow criminals to testify in their own behalf. Lost.

END OF THE STATIONERY BUSINESS.

Mr. SHORT moved that the House take up the resolution offered by him on Saturday in regard to stationery. [illegible]

Mr. NELSON would not allow the gentleman to advocate economy any stronger than himself. [illegible]

Mr. DANIELS said if committees should furnish their own stationery, the House is in Committee of the Whole, and it should furnish its own stationery. He should vote for Mr. Short's resolution.

Mr. GALBRAITH asserted vehemently, that the constitution designed that the fee should be devoted to the private use of each member.

Mr. HAINES said a resort to the deliberations of the constitutional convention would decide as to the construction of that constitution in regard to the furnishing of stationery for the transaction of public business. [illegible]

Mr. FINLEY and Mr. PHILLIPS discussed the question.

Mr. MORRISON moved the previous question on the passage of the substitute to Mr. Short's resolution. Carried.

The ayes and noes were taken on the substitute that the Secretary be not authorized to furnish stationery, resulting, and lost,—ayes, 74; noes, 85.

The question recurred on the original resolution offered by Mr. Short, which, after the adoption of several amendments, was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, authorized to furnish the clerks of the House [illegible]

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the clerks of the House [illegible]


[Continued on Fourth Page.]



MASONIC NOTICES.

*Masonic.*

Oriental Lodge No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Regular communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work in the Third Degree. Visitors cordially invited to meet with us. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Secretary.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1871.


## RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING FRENCH.

In looking at the war in France, there is one point upon which all men can cordially agree, and that is the importance and urgent necessity of sending immediate relief to the starving and suffering people of the French provinces. We are assured, by those who have been over the track of the contending armies, that no language can convey more than a faint impression of the complete desolation of the country. The inhabitants are without food, without clothing, without fuel, and thousands of them are without shelter. Men, women, and children, old and young, are living upon such chance morsels as may fall in their way, and are fortunate if they can cover their nakedness with rags. All domestic animals have, long since, been either carried off, sold, or consumed; all the spare fuel of the districts has been taken by the armies, and production of every kind has been stopped; the Prussians have, long since, ceased to subsist upon the country, because the country has been stripped of all that it contained, and has been left as barren as if it were a desert. So serious and complete is this desolation, that the Prussians have relaxed the rules of war to the extent of permitting food for the people of these districts, contributed by England, to pass through the lines, and to be distributed.

The population of the desolate districts numbers not less than six millions of people, about equal to that of Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Iowa. To take in the full picture of the destitution and misery, estimate what would be the suffering here at home, if these four States were stripped of their grain, their live stock, their fuel, their straw; with each household mourning the death or imprisonment of its able-bodied men; with nothing to eat, nothing to clothe themselves with, and cut off from all relief from without by a wall of bayonets.

The present armistice may result in peace, but, even if it does, it will find the provinces of France between Paris and the northern boundary not only without food, but without the means of obtaining it. They have no horses, cows, sheep, or swine. They have no poultry. They have parted with the last implement of husbandry. They cannot plow, nor can they dig. They cannot sow, because they have no seeds, nor have they anything to sustain life while a crop would be growing.

This is a condition of things which appeals to every man, of every nationality. These people are suffering and starving, and no man who looks upon his own little household, with plenty to eat, can refuse to send a bushel of wheat, or of oats, or contribute to procure a few horses, oxen, cows, and sheep with which these six millions of people must begin life once more.

There is an association in England, already organized, to afford relief to those people. It is convenient, and, by its responsible agents, can, as soon as it is permitted to do so, distribute clothing to these destitute people, and also such food as can be got to them, from day to day. But we owe a debt to these, and all other suffering members of the human family, which cannot be paid by saying God speed to the acts of the English. We have the bread, the beef, and the pork; we have the corn, wheat, rye, and oats; we can give from the district around Chicago enough of these to freight a large steamer. We can furnish these people with the seeds for all their crops of grain and grasses, and can furnish them with the bread and meat for their own use, and the food for their animals until such time as they can gather a harvest upon their own fields. It will take many years of unremitting labor to restore these provinces to their former productive condition, but what we have now to do is to contribute what we can to bridge the suffering people over the period which must intervene before they can produce enough to eat. A public meeting has been called for Saturday evening at the Opera House, and it is to be hoped that it will be also a business meeting. Let gentlemen go prepared to subscribe fifty or one hundred barrels of flour, one thousand bushels of wheat, or corn, or oats, one hundred barrels of pork or beef, or packages of cut meats. Let there be a show of practical relief, and let the surrounding States be invited to unite their contributions with ours, and the whole be sent as expeditiously as possible to the suffering victims of the war. There is no reason why the provisions and seeds may not be at Havre by the first of March. We invite attention to the letter of our correspondent from Versailles, and the appeal which it contains from the local authorities. It tells its own story of terrible suffering, and of the urgency for immediate action.

## SENATORS CONKLING AND NYE ON STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Senator Conkling is reported as having said, in the debate on the Steamship Subsidy bill, that "he had not yet seen one of these bills that he could vote for. Yet because, by request, he had introduced one of these measures, he had been charged by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE with an attempt to engineer the job through the Senate."

What we said exactly was this, and no more:

"Senator Conkling has a bill under his special charge which proposes to incorporate a company to build steamships, own, possess, and operate ship-yards, navy-yards, make ordinance, and do any and all manner of naval and maritime business."

If Senator Conkling thinks that this is equivalent to saying that he is attempting to engineer the job through the Senate, we do not think so. If anybody thinks so, we beg to assure that person that we had no such intention. The bill referred to was entirely under Mr. Conkling's special charge. We did not know whether he favored it or not. We are glad to know now that he does not favor it, or any other of the Subsidy bills.

We embrace this opportunity to say that we consider Mr. Conkling a good deal more than an average Senator, not in point of ability merely, but in point of general independence and uprightness. We have differed from him in some things, and shall, perhaps, differ from his opinion, but not, we are glad to see, as to the policy of expending the public treasure in building and sailing ships not owned by the government.

Senator Nye (according to the telegraph report) was not at all sensitive to newspaper criticism. He was in favor of taking up the Subsidy bill as a matter of public policy. He regarded the rebuilding of our commerce as the most important question before Congress, etc. There is no doubt that the government can put a large number of vessels afloat by spending a sufficiently large sum of money for the purpose. That is what Mr. Nye means by rebuilding our commerce. The only question is whether the investment would pay. It would not pay to build the vessels unless they were used, either in carrying our own property, or in carrying the property of other people for hire. We believe that the former is regarded as the governing motive for the expenditure, as we have not heard anybody suggest that we should donate our money to furnish cheaper transportation to foreigners than they are now getting. We have had no difficulty in getting our own property carried on the high seas. The bottom argument of the subsidy men is that foreigners carry our goods [illegible] cheaper than we can. Congress must vote money to enable our ship-builders and ship-owners to compete with them. Rebuilding our commerce, then, as the phrase is used by Senator Nye, means the paying [illegible] out of the public treasury the difference between what the [illegible] charges for transportation and what the American ship-owner charges for transportation.

[illegible] the foreigner charges. Or, it may possibly mean, paying somebody for disporting the American flag, and making profert of the Stars and Stripes in foreign ports. If the latter is what Senator Nye desires, we submit that it can be done at less cost than by the pending Subsidy bills. Whichever be the reason, it would be entirely in order for a Senator, before avowing it, to declare himself impervious to newspaper criticism.

We believe that our foreign commerce can be restored by the very simple process of repealing certain laws which were passed avowedly to restrain and cripple foreign commerce. We think it is highly important that our foreign commerce should be restored, but not by the further application of the process of robbing Peter to pay Paul—taxing the farmer to pay the ship-builder what the iron-puddler took away from him.

## THE INCOME TAX.

The February public debt statement shows a decrease of the National debt during the month of January of more than four millions ($4,040,986), or at the rate of about fifty millions a year. When the bill for the repeal of the income tax was pending before the Senate, Mr. Sherman asserted, and reiterated with vehemence, that, if it were discontinued, some new tax must be imposed to replace it; otherwise the government would be left destitute of sufficient funds to carry it on.

The Secretary of the Treasury resisted the repeal on the same grounds, and came within one vote of beating the bill in the Senate, and has succeeded in arresting action in the House.

Within less than a week after proclaiming that the necessities of the Treasury required the retention of the income tax, he renders his monthly fiscal exhibit, and admits that he is in receipt of a month's surplus of four millions.

The most careful estimates show that the utmost amount which can be squeezed out of the income tax for 1870 does not exceed twelve millions, and may be much less, in consequence of the general stringency in business circles during the last half of the past year. But, conceding that twelve millions may be obtained from this source, there could still be a surplus revenue of not less than thirty-six millions on the basis of the January surplus. Bear in mind that the modified tariff has been in force since January 1, and the revised Internal Revenue law since September last.

The Secretary of the Treasury advertises that he will purchase eight millions of five-twenty bonds during this month, and did buy two millions on Tuesday of this week. Does that show much apprehension of shortage in the Treasury? The truth is, the Secretary wants this most odious and inquisitorial of all taxes retained for the sole purpose of furnishing him extra funds with which to buy bonds. He knows very well that the Treasury can spare it, and that, when it is rescinded, there will still be a large surplus revenue to apply in purchasing bonds; and Senator Sherman is not ignorant of this fact. But the lobby, as well as the Secretary of the Treasury, want the income tax retained. They want the proceeds for steamship subsidies, and bounties for building wooden vessels. They want the money to pay "loyal-rebel" war claims for damages, and pretended losses in building ships for the government. In short, the whole vulture flock who hover over Washington, in pursuit of prey, oppose the repeal of the income war tax, because they want the proceeds of it.

## WOOLLEN GOODS AND THE TARIFF.

It is a point gained toward a true understanding of the laws of trade and the principles of political economy, when any one manufacturing interest learns, from experience, that a tariff, meant to be protective, turns out practically to be just the reverse. The "Woollen Men" of New England have found this out, and in an appeal, which we copy in another column, ask for a revision of the laws which cripple their industry and waste their capital. Their argument is that, with a high tariff on raw materials, they cannot manufacture the goods, in their line, to compete with similar goods manufactured abroad, where the raw material is furnished at a lower—that is its natural—price. This would seem so obvious that it only needs to be stated to be generally accepted, and yet it is practically the argument to which Mr. Greeley's reply is, when applied in other cases—"We brand this man a liar, and dare him to attempt to remove the brand;" or, "This is the meanest kind of forgery, and utterly without excuse." It is, nevertheless, the principle which underlies the whole question of protective duties; for any attempt to foster any industry, by such legislation, must inevitably result, in the long run, as it has in the manufacture of woollen goods, in defeating the end aimed at. "Inequalities," says the appeal, "seem inseparable from the system, and seriously mar its usefulness." The proposition were better stated if it said that inequalities are inseparable from the system, and render it not only useless, but absolutely mischievous. And this, we presume, the signers of the appeal see as clearly as we do, and would be quite willing to compound for being let alone by an agreement to forego any claim whatever to protective legislation. A stronger case in point of the viciousness of the system could not be given than in their own. The "inequality" they speak of begins inevitably the moment a high duty is put upon imported woollen goods to protect home production, for the next step is, that the producer of domestic wool demands that he shall not be forgotten, and that foreign wool shall also be taxed to protect his industry. The demand is reasonable, under the circumstances, and the manufacturer finds, presently, that not only has he to pay an enhanced price upon his raw material, which more than covers all the benefit he was to get from the high duty, but that, his demand for the foreign wool ceasing, the foreign manufacturer gets his raw material cheaper than ever, and can, therefore, easily compete with him, notwithstanding the attempted protection by high duties. Nor does the "inequality" he has to contend with stop here. The producer of coal, and the producer of iron, and the producer of lumber come next, and invoke legislation in their behalf also. The practical result is just what these woollen manufacturers of New England have found it to be in their case—that any attempt to interfere with the natural laws of trade can only end in disaster. And the same result must follow, sooner or later, in all industries. To declare a man "a liar," and to say that he is guilty "of the meanest kind of forgery," does not in the least alter the stern facts; will not in the least help to keep mills spinning, or mines open, or ships sailing, or farmers to raise great flocks of sheep. Events are the most inexorable logic, and it is a most healthful and cheering sign that the woollen manufacturers of New England are accepting that line of argument.

Politically, the French Republic intends to die game, if die it must. Gambetta refuses to acknowledge the armistice as in any sense the forerunner of peace, and orders that the interim of three weeks be spent in drilling the young troops for new campaigns. The Republic, so-called, issues its decree proscribing all who have held office under either the Napoleon dynasty or the Orleans Princes from standing as candidates in the election, and, in effect, provides that none but Republicans shall serve in the coming Assembly, and that no policy but war shall be considered. Such a decree shows how little even the Republicans of France know of republicanism. Here are a set of self-constituted officers, whom the throes of revolution have tossed to the surface, whom nobody elected, and for whom nobody has yet voted, assuming to exclude from the candidacy the leaders of a party which has usually embraced three-fourths of the population of France. The decree is as despotic and monarchical, in all but its legitimacy, as any ever issued by Emperor or Czar. It carried out in its spirit in all parts of France it presages the election of a National Assembly pledged to the republic and to war.

What course will this induce Bismarck to pursue? It almost inevitably refers him to the Empress Regent as the only power with whom he can make peace on the basis of the cession of French territory. But it is somewhat too hastily assumed that the Empress can, more than the republic, be induced to assent to the dismemberment of France. On the contrary, she has at the very latest dates refused to listen to messengers who urged this policy. So far as yet appears, there is, even after the fall of Paris, no party with whom a treaty ceding territory can be made.

What is to be gained by Bismarck, therefore, if he interferes, and demands that the proscription of the Bonapartist and Orleans leaders be revoked? Is he in position to interfere in a diplomatic manner? It seems more probable, at present, that the elections will proceed, that they will be conducted by Republicans, and in their interest, and that, at the end of the armistice, Germany will be invited to proceed with her work of subjugating France.

Meanwhile, evidence is accumulating that the German people are not merely tired of the war, but so heartily sick of it, that they would vote, if the opportunity were given them, by an overwhelming majority, to stop where they are. Their losses have been so tremendous, and the drain upon their resources and population so exhausting, that they would rather see Alsace and Lorraine swallowed by an earthquake, than spill any more blood on account of them.

## OUR HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

Hon. John Bigelow writes from Berlin an extended outline of a proposed national celebration of the nation's centennial birthday, July 4, 1876. He proposes that preparations for the celebration be undertaken either by the Federal Government, or by a national organization for the purpose; that it be free from party differences; that foreign nations be invited to participate, and that the celebration be simultaneous in all parts of the country, the telegraph being used to communicate to every part what was transpiring in every other, so as to produce the least possible displacement of the population.

Preliminary to the celebration of this anniversary, he thinks the Washington Monument, the Capitol buildings, and, as far as possible, all railways, telegraphs and public works, should be completed; we should resume specie payments; the national debt should be so reduced that our bonds should sell for a better price than those of any other country; our geological, mineral, and botanical State surveys should be completed and published, and an extra Federal census should be taken, in order to arrive at the very last cubic inch of our bigness, up to the very hour we are expected to rejoice. In short, in the matter of size, we are to loom up as large as could reasonably be expected of an infant nation which is barely one century old.

Gold and silver coins with new devices, commemorative of our having passed our hundredth birthday, are to be struck off at the various mints; one or more eminent poets are to be invited to compose some of those terrible odes which usually add their odiousness to such occasions; every artisan, from the maker of printing presses to the maker of shoe-pegs, is to exhibit the last and most finished product of his art, if he can find anybody who wants to look at it; an American Congress of all the North and South American powers is to sit for the adjustment of international questions; twenty-seven independent histories of our growth and progress, in as many different departments of human activity, are to be compiled in advance of this great celebration; and, finally, a national museum is to be founded, in which all the curiosities called for by the above programme are to be safely stored away. Mr. Bigelow thinks no time whatever should be lost in considering this gigantic proposition, and, on the whole, we are inclined to agree with him in that opinion, though we presume there is no immediate danger that much time will be lost upon it by anybody except its author.

The House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States are now holding a conference, through a committee, to discover what constitutes "a bill for raising revenue." The Senate passed a bill repealing the income tax, whereupon the House Committee of Ways and Means, without any action on the bill, reported a resolution, directing its return to the Senate, on the ground that such a bill must originate in the House. The provision in the constitution reads as follows:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur, with amendments, as on other bills."

The bill in this case repeals a tax. Is that a "bill for raising revenue?" It was suggested in the House that to repeal one tax might necessitate the levying of another; hence the repeal of a tax might be a bill to raise revenue. If that argument has any force, it must apply also to the power of the Senate to originate a bill containing an appropriation, granting a pension, or paying a claim. These, in their consequences, all require the levying of taxes, and, therefore, by the same logic, might be called bills for raising revenue.

Is a bill to stop the raising of revenue the same thing as a bill to raise revenue? Is it anything like a bill to raise revenue? Is it not the farthest possible remove from a bill to raise revenue? All the rules of construction force us to the conclusion that the two things are not only different, but diametrically opposed to each other.

Two theories are given as reasons for General Schenck's delay in departing for Europe. One is that President Grant is awaiting the action of Congress relative to his recommendation that our own government buy the claims and hold them against Great Britain. This recommendation slumbers in the pigeon-holes of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, and is not likely to receive any action during this session. Another theory is, that President Grant has resolved to assume a warlike tone on the Alabama claims, to divert attention from his San Domingo affair. The experiment of plunging into a great difficulty to get out of a small one, so recently tried by Napoleon III., with historic results, is not likely to be adopted by President Grant. We do not believe a word of the story. We think it more likely that General Schenck is awaiting his instructions for the same reason that Mr. Motley, during his entire term of office, awaited his, viz.: that the administration was waiting for Great Britain to begin, and, as General Schenck has purposed to go on business, he cannot well go about it until definite instructions are given. If he stays long, awaiting definite instructions on this question, he will become an inconvenience.

The New York *Tribune* has furnished to Mr. David Dudley Field a much stronger case for controversy than that furnished by Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*. It broadly insinuates that Mr. Field's success as an attorney for Fisk and Gould, in the courts of New York, has been achieved by "distorting the processes of law and turning the courts to infamy."

### Hiring Aldermen.

Alderman Clarke exhibited his idea of Aldermanic dignity and municipal reform, at the last meeting of the Common Council, by introducing a resolution to pay himself and associates $2,000 apiece for their services, or $80,000 a year for the batch. Alderman Walsh supported the proposition. Alderman Schintz, the Democratic leader in the Council, did not want so large an abstraction from the Treasury, and moved that the salary be fixed at $1,000, and was supported by Bateham, Hickey, Wilce, Schmidt, Clarke, and Walsh. These gents value their services to the city at $2,000 per annum, but are willing to compromise on $1,000 for the present. If the people stand that sum, it will be an easy matter, after awhile, to double it, and, after the public get used to $2,000, what is to hinder doubling again and making it $4,000? When it was resolved by the New York Common Council to vote themselves salaries, they commenced with the modest sum of $200 apiece, and subsequently doubled it, and then trebled and quadrupled it, and kept on calling for more soup, until they found themselves in the comfortable receipt of $5,000 per annum. Tammany will soon make it $10,000 a year.

It is the first step that costs. Let the thin end of the wedge be inserted in the log, and it will quickly be driven home. Alderman Clarke is impatient, and don't want to commence the attack on the City Treasury on so small a scale as did New York Aldermen. Instead of gently insinuating his fingers, and abstracting a modest $200, he makes a grab for $2,000. Perceiving that the Council was afraid to "go for" that much at the first dash, he dropped a few cents, and only grabbed for $1,000, and seven Aldermen supported this steal. Perhaps, if some one had proposed $500, it might have carried.

The strength of the game is to get on the city's pay roll, and once on it, will not be a difficult matter to increase their pay ad libitum. It will only require an exercise of "cheek," and that article is not wanting when needed.

On behalf of the tax-payers, we desire to say to those Aldermen who are thirsting after salaries that, if they feel they cannot afford to spare an evening once in a week or fortnight to consider city matters, the best thing they can do is to resign, and not stand on the order of their going, but go at once. There are plenty of better and more public-spirited citizens ready and willing to serve the city as Alderman, for sake of the honor and from a sense of duty. The people do not want hired Aldermen or professional Aldermen retained in the service of the city for money. The services of such would be dear at any price. There can always be found forty public-spirited citizens who will cheerfully volunteer to devote a few spare hours to legislating for the public good, without being paid for it out of the Treasury.

To make a business of legislating for pay, to follow such occupation for a livelihood, is repugnant to the public sense, and is not tolerated in free countries. Members of the British, German, and Italian Parliaments receive no pay. Members of Congress receive what is deemed simply their personal expenses while absent from their homes; so of members of State Legislatures. It was reserved for the thievish scoundrels who rule and rob New York to violate the universal usage, and degrade the honorable duty of legislation to the grade of hireling ordinance-making. And it is this disgraceful practice seven Chicago Aldermen have voted to import into this city. Let us wait until a Tammany Hall has been successfully established here before we adopt one of Tammany's meanest and worst practices; and, in the meanwhile, let those Aldermen who cannot afford to bear any higher and more honorable relation to the city than hirelings tender their resignations, and make room for better men. They will serve the city more acceptably by so doing than in any other way. They are not wanted on their proposed terms.

The element of physical prowess is still a part of a Congressman's character, judging from a passage in the House debates of Monday, between Mr. Porter, the Virginian whose flogging, by one Patrick Wood, of Richmond, cost the government $870, and Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York. These gentlemen pronounced each other the two meanest men in the House; after which—

Mr. Cox added, in the midst of much confusion and calls to order, that that man (meaning Porter) was not the man to attack him. He had no belligerency with that member, who was not a fighting man. (Laughter.)

Mr. Porter. You had better try it, that's all.

About the same time Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, got up a very spirited scrimmage with Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts.

A telegram from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., yesterday, mentions the receipt, from some mysterious source, of an order for 60,000 bomb-shells. These are undoubtedly ordered by Messrs. Cox and Porter, Butler and Jones, for the purpose of continuing their debates.

## THE WAREHOUSE QUESTION.

### A Note from Mr. Armour.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1871.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

In your article, "Mr. Armour on Grain Warehouses," you attribute language and opinions to me that were never expressed nor held, in the sense and connection in which they are represented.

"New elevators would not be let into the combination, nor would the railroads deliver grain there." This is the substance of answers to two different questions.

The first was: "If I build an elevator on the North Side, will you let me into the pool?" Answer: "Not if we can help it."

Second question: "Would the railroads deliver grain to any such house?" Answer: "I don't pretend to know what the officers of roads would do, but think they would not, for the reason of the additional expense, as explained before."

"Competition was impossible, and, in his opinion, was not desirable."

The latter part of this quotation was correct, and the reasons given at considerable length; but the former part was not expressed on that occasion, nor was such an absurd notion ever entertained by me on the subject. While I am free to express my honest convictions in regard to the business of handling grain, either here, or before a Legislative Committee, on their invitation, I desire only that they may not be misrepresented. I, therefore, ask you to publish this explanation, and oblige yours, &c., GEORGE ARMOUR.

### THE NORTHWEST.

#### ILLINOIS.

The Jacksonville *Journal* says that a mortgage was filed for record in that county last week, made by the Peoria, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad over to Mr. Francis S. Cooley, of Hartford, Conn., to secure the payment of one thousand bonds, amounting to $1,000,000, the bonds bearing 7 per cent interest, and running till the year 1900. The mortgage is stamped with five revenue stamps of $200 each.

#### IOWA.

A man by the name of Fitzgerald, in Bedford precinct, Henderson County, was shot dead by Frank Huston, a step-son, on Monday. It seems that some time ago a quarrel took place between Frank and his step-father, and the latter drove Frank from home, threatening to kill him. On Monday the parties met in the road, when the old man told Frank his time had come, and rushed toward him with a bowie-knife. Frank, seeing his step-father advance in such a threatening manner, drew a revolver and shot him dead. Young Huston afterwards gave himself up to the authorities.

—Thomas Sheridan, a prominent citizen of Des Moines County, lost his barn and some other property, by fire, and met with some other misfortunes. So he walked three miles, in his stocking feet, to the river, and with no clothing on but his shirt and pantaloons. He found an air-hole, and, after getting on the ice, tied his arms behind him with his suspenders, and then made a slip-noose with one end of a rope he had carried with him, around his neck, while the other end was tied around his ankle. Thus fettered, he plunged in. Neighbors to the number of sixty-five or seventy turned out to hunt for the body, and it was found two or three hundred yards below the air-hole.

#### INDIANA.

A small boy recently went through the missionary box at the Presbyterian Church, at Rising, securing sixty cents. He allowed himself to be locked up in the church at night, in order to effect this result, and escaped through a window.

—Martin Nodler, Sr., one of the pioneer Germans of Madison, is dead. He had been a resident of that place many years, and his children and children's children number one hundred and one! He was, in the prime of his life, one of that grand army of the First Empire which penetrated to Moscow in 1812.

—A petition was filed in the Clerk's office of the United States Court at Indianapolis, a few days ago, by the creditors of Josephine Updegraff, of Fort Wayne, Allen County, to force her into bankruptcy. A warrant of seizure was issued, and the case was set for hearing on the 8th of next month. This is the first case in the State where a woman has been forced into bankruptcy, although two or three have taken voluntary advantage of the law.

—While one of the prominent lawyers of Daviess County was electrifying the jury with forensic eloquence, in the Common Pleas Court, last week, an indignant old lady, who was interested in the case, and didn't appreciate the lawyer's rhetoric, deliberately stepped up and mopped his forensic nose with her muff. This little episode created quite a sensation in the crowded court-room. The lawyer enjoyed it as much as anyone, however, and, after His Honor's gavel had restored quiet, proceeded with his argument.

#### OHIO.

Colonel G. L. Young, the member of the Ohio Legislature who died on Friday afternoon last, as he was entering the State Capitol to take his seat in the House, had been for some time in poor health, but was heard to remark at his hotel, at noon, that he had not felt so well for a long time. He served as Military Secretary to Governor Tod, and, at the time of his death, was editor of the New Lisbon *Buckeye State*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The present winter is extremely severe in Europe.

—In Natchez the police wear red hats.

—At a recent wedding in Austrim, Maine, admission tickets were sold, and the audience in attendance behaved much the same as at a circus.

—To exterminate the Apaches or war with them, is the only course to permanent peace, in the opinion of Governor Safford, of Arizona.

—The latest [illegible] of Miss Flora McFlimsey is to [illegible] albums of locks of hair, wherein are [illegible] for public inspection the trophies of her coquettish conquests. It's a sort of stylish "scalp-belt."

—It is said that a Scotchman has recently purchased 16,000 acres in Fiji for the sum of 6d per acre.

—Secretary Robeson is having 15-inch guns made at Providence, at a cost of $10,000 each, to ride on the battery Colossus, now in construction at New York.

—Dr. Pollon, a French physician, says a cold can be cured by inhaling hartshorn. The inhalation by the nose should be seven or eight times in five minutes.

—The census of Manitoba, which has just been completed, shows that the population is less than 12,000. To be exact, there are 6,213 males and 5,763 females.

—Three of the French soldiers detained in the Belgian camp of Ghent tried to make their escape, the other day, through a sewer that leads from the fortress. While they were trying to crawl through the narrow aperture, some water was suddenly turned into it, and they were miserably drowned.

—A lad in Bridgeport, Conn., had three fingers of his right hand taken off a few days since by a drop press in a brass shop. Looking upon his bleeding hand, the brave little fellow exclaimed, "I'll bet mother will cry when she sees that."

—A Burlington, Vermont, wood-chopper lost his life, last week, by running against a tree with a pipe in his mouth. The stem was driven into his throat, making a laceration which resulted fatally.

—The heathen Chinee lives to a great age. At the late literary examinations for A. M. in Nanking, there were seventy candidates 80 years old and fifty-three over 90. Not one passed. The Emperor, however, accorded them their degrees; equivalent to a pension. Dr. McGowan tells of one opulent Chinaman, who, by using the milk of one hundred women, attained 102 years "as plump as a squash," while another recorded 140.

—A Boston paper records that "A good old lady in New Jersey, [illegible] years and ten, loves the cause of foreign missions so much that she has given up her snuff and sent $10, which she calls 'snuff money,' to the American Board."

—A German, who has just been summoned from the neighborhood of Leeds, England, to join the Prussian army, writes: "We expect a general rising of the French prisoners in Glogau, Posen, Schweidnitz and Stiderberg, and should this take place you will hear something in England which will startle you. Every third man of those 10,000 prisoners is sure to be shot if they attempt such a thing."

—The *Publicateur de Dole* writes that a discussion took place last month between the Colonel of the Legion of the Jura and Brigadier General, during the course of which the General shot the Colonel in the abdomen. This occurred in front of the whole regiment, who adored the Colonel, and, when the General had shot him, quite a number of soldiers fired upon the General, who fell mortally wounded in several places. They both died on the following day.

—Not a stone has remained standing of the old palace of Malmaison, made famous by the divorced wife of Napoleon I., Josephine. It had been made the headquarters of a Prussian army corps, and was destroyed by the shells from Mont Valerien. Several shells fell into the roof, and at last the palace took fire and burned to the ground. It was impossible to save any of the many relics that were in the palace, as the whole was wrapt in flames in a few minutes.

—Boston is systematic in all things, even her public charities, as witness this notice from the papers: Soup for the poor will be dispensed from the Police Stations 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, and 10. The bills of fare will be mutton soup and rice on Mondays and Thursdays; fish chowder on Tuesdays and Fridays; beef soup with vegetables on Wednesdays; beef soup with ship-bread on Saturdays; beef soup with dumplings on Sundays.

—The largest importers of kid gloves in England say that there is really no ground for any rise in the price of these articles on account of the war, as retail dealers sometimes pretend. No gloves are made in Rouen or Orleans, and Grenoble and the district round it, where they are made, has not been interfered with. Moreover, Austria, Prussia, Saxony, Bohemia, Denmark, and other parts on the continent, contribute largely to the demands both of England and America.

—In the kit of two burglars, recently arrested, was a crowbar joined so as to admit of being folded up and carried in an ordinary-sized satchel. When extended to its full length it was nearly six feet, and the joints being covered with steel rings, was a powerful lever to pry. Burglars are skilful in planning tools and implements to aid them in their operations, as is constantly shown. A few years ago a ladder of curious construction was recovered from a store robber. It could be folded up so as to look like an ordinary pole of eight or ten feet in length, yet, when opened out, made a most complete and substantial means of ascent and descent from the second story windows of places of business.

—The official population of New Jersey is 906,096.

—The noted elephant Romeo, it will be remembered, killed his keeper about two years ago. In order to secure him at that time it was found necessary to throw him off of his feet. This was done with great difficulty. The fall caused a severe bruise on the side of the animal. The bruise caused the formation of a tumor, which increased in size until it got as large as a man's head, and endangered the life of Romeo. Dr. Robert Jennings was called in, and succeeded in removing the tumor. The elephant is now doing well.

—In the town of Newbury, Mass., is a dwelling which was erected in 1660. It is a genuine curiosity, and is so heavily timbered that it will stand for 300 years, unless pulled down. It was used for a garrison in the time of the Indian wars. The stairs are made of oak timber 10 inches wide and 10 inches thick. What is quite as remarkable as anything about it is the fact that the dwelling is now occupied by the seventh generation of the family that built it, the Christian name of each owner being Benjamin.

### PERSONAL.

A man who represents himself as a son of Lord Byron is traveling in Belgium with a patent washing machine.

—L. F. Fouche, with $361,000, heads the list of the eighty largest real estate owners in New Orleans, including those worth $100,000 and over.

—The Dean of Ripon is waging war against stained glass windows in the English churches.

—The Honorable David Lyman, of Middlefield, Conn., who died recently, held life insurance policies to the amount of $60,000.

—Upon the wall of a class-room in the University of Edinburgh, the late Sir William Hamilton left the following words: "There is nothing great on earth but man; there is nothing great in man but mind."

—After realizing a net profit of $100,000 out of a lottery scheme, President Swain, of the San Francisco Mercantile Library, publishes his deliberate opinion that all lotteries are demoralizing.

—Asa Little, the blind murderer, at Troy, New York, has paroxysms of uncontrollable madness in his jail, during which he re-enacts the tragedy by beating his pillows on the pavement as he beat his father's head upon the floor.

—The wealthy people of Paris were compelled to sacrifice all their fine horses for food. Only in a few instances were exceptions made in favor of some of the more noted men. Auber, the composer, and Theophile Gautier succeeded in saving their pets.

—Jules Simon has been summoned to Bordeaux by the provisional government. This doubtless comes of Gambetta's anxiety to hear what Simon says about the situation.

—James Ranton, colored, died at Flushing, L. I., recently. He is noted as the colored man who was not the body-servant of George Washington.

—Sarah S. Sherwood, of Greenfield Hill, Conn., was imprisoned five years ago, by her husband, because she would not surrender her personal property to him, and now her jailer revives the insult and injury by demanding payment of her for her board while imprisoned.

—A good many prominent men of France fell in the last sorties from Paris. Among them are Paul Richards, a celebrated politician, and brother of the former Imperial Minister of Fine Arts; M. Chevalier, the nephew of Michel Chevalier, and the editor-in-chief of the Paris *Constitutionnel*, and M. de Bussiere, a noted politician and writer. Of the two sons of Napoleon's famous Minister of Public Education, Duruy, one was killed in a recent sortie, and the other grievously wounded and taken prisoner. Another well-known man who fell in front of Paris is the famous Parisian restaurateur, Tavernier, who died while performing wonders of valor.

—Prince Arthur, who, when in Canada, visited the Six Nation Indians, and was elected one of their Chiefs, has sent the tribe some lithographic portraits of Queen Victoria, the late Prince Consort, and himself, to be hung in their council hall. The presentation was formally made on Wednesday last, when a large number of Indians and whites were present, and Chief Smoke Johnson, the oldest Chief, presided. The unveiling of the pictures, we are told, was the signal for three Indian whoops, given with such vigor as to startle the pale faces, who were not anticipating such an expression of enthusiastic loyalty.

—A despatch from Norwich, Conn., Jan. 30, to the New York *Standard*, says: "Mrs. Abby Sage Richardson gave a reading before the charity course this evening. The hall was filled with a very fashionable audience, and the entertainment was the most successful of the course. She read two pieces from Whittier—his last poem, 'The Sisters,' and 'Maud Muller;' Jean Ingelow's 'High Tide,' and one of Christina Rossetti's poems, 'Jessie Cameron.' Besides these she read also a scene from Shakspeare, and a few other selections. The reader was heartily applauded, and she charmed every hearer by her modest demeanor and the pathos of her rendering."

## UPON THE SANDS OF DEATH.

### Terrible Shipwrecks upon the Jersey Coast—Nine Persons Drowned within Sight of an Unused Life-Boat.

From the New York Sun, Jan. 30.

The particulars of the wrecking of the bark Kate Smith, on the New Jersey coast, during Thursday's fearful storm, are given by the four survivors of the crew. The Kate Smith hailed from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and was loaded with pig-lead. She was a staunch craft of 404 tons register, nearly new, and was owned in Yarmouth. Her passage was pleasant until the storm came up on Wednesday. A gale struck her at about 10 o'clock Wednesday night, the snow at the time falling so heavily that it was thought to be unsafe to run further before the gale. Captain Wilson Hamilton thereupon tacked ship and stood in for the shore.

The gale increased during the night. The snow fell faster, and the cold was intense. At half-past 3 o'clock on Thursday morning the vessel stranded amid the breakers of a barren beach. Vain efforts were made by the half-frozen crew to wear ship; and then, as the destruction of the vessel seemed imminent, those on board became paralyzed with fear. There were on board the vessel the Captain, two mates, a New York harbor pilot named Hussey, a steward, seven seamen, and Margaret Durham, wife of the steward. Finally, a mate and two of the crew accepted the perilous task of embarking in a small boat for the shore, in quest of aid from a neighboring life-boat station. The boat once filled with water, but its occupants at length reached the shore, drenched and freezing.

The nine persons left on board the stranded bark were in a pitiable condition. The cold waves broke relentlessly over the deck, preventing the launching of more boats; and in an hour from the time the bark stranded she went over on her side. The Captain and pilot climbed to the maintop, the crew and Mrs. Durham clinging to the top of the cabin, all gradually growing benumbed with the cold. The woman, after once being nearly washed overboard, was lashed, nearly insensible, to the rigging.

The fight for life each minute grew more unendurable, until at 8 o'clock the hull of the vessel caved in. At this time a mate left the shivering party on the cabin, and joined the Captain and pilot in the rigging. In a few minutes more the main and mizzen-masts fell, carrying Mrs. Durham down with the wreck. She shouted, "For God's sake, help me!" but the waves choked her, lifted her from the deck, and carried her far out into the sea. Her husband risked and lost his life to save her, and disappeared in the same wave that bore her [illegible]. [illegible] persons were then left clinging to the wreck; but their hold on the wave-washed deck, where they had all been thrown together by the falling of the rigging, was brief. The cabin deck suddenly collapsed, and the half-dead were washed off, one at a time, and drowned, excepting Second Mate Newcomb, who alone lives to tell the story. The cries of the poor wretches as their frozen fingers were wrenched from the wreck, and their bodies were whirled away amid the waves, were frightful. George Ford, a mere boy, tried to reach the shore on a timber, but was carried out by the undertow. The Captain and Newcomb were the last to be washed off the wreck, the latter being thrown upon the shore insensible.

The three men who first left the vessel in a small boat reached the shore alive, and immediately went to Life-Saving Station 16, in charge of one Bond. The lifeboat was found on a wagon in the boat house, and no effort seems to have been made to launch it.

The schooner Mary C. Elliott, with a cargo of oysters and a crew of five men, was struck by a gale off Barnegat, on Monday last, and driven ashore on Little Neck bar.

One hour later the schooner Alfred Hall, also an oyster boat, stranded within a hundred yards of the Elliott. The crew of the latter were taken off by a government lifeboat; but the Captain of the Hall, being anxious to save his vessel, remained on board with a crew of five men. The gale grew stronger, however, his bark was completely wrecked, and the crew are supposed to have been drowned.

## CAMP BEFORE PARIS.

### Poverty and Distress Among the People.

### A Requisition upon Versailles, and the Protest of the Council.

### An Appeal to America for Aid.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

VERSAILLES, Jan. 5.

While the telegraph will inform you of the progress which the Prussian siege guns have made since they began to play upon the Paris forts, and while the Mont Valerien, which the gunins have of late christened *Pere Grimeau*, belches forth with his 90 and 100-pounders in response to the *Spandau Bissen mortars* (Spandau Giant mortar), I shall hurriedly transmit to you two very interesting documents which have been handed to me for publication—the first (with the object of having it preserved for future reference and evidence in case the original should be seized by the Prussian Prefect, and thus destroy the main evidence of his high-handed proceedings since he became the autocratic civil ruler of this department. The second document, in the shape of a letter addressed to your correspondent, is an appeal to the American people for aid in behalf of the thousands of suffering men, women, and children, who, driven by the vicissitudes of war from their firesides, are to-day, in the very midst of a severe and unusually cold winter, wandering about the streets of Versailles, without shelter, half naked, and starving. Never, to my knowledge, has suffering humanity had greater claims upon generous charity than these homeless French have upon all good charitable men, who should regard them as victims, and not as the causes, of this destructive war. Docile and peaceable from instinct and by nature, they were led to believe through the long period of almost two decades that the "empire is peace." They yielded readily, either actively or passively, to the evil genius of the empire, and, by their own votes during the last *plebiscite*, they unwillingly brought destruction upon their heads. But supposing even that, in giving their votes for the *plebiscite*, they knew that they were encouraging war instead of peace, shall, therefore, their women and children be allowed to perish for want of food, by us, to whom, in their present distress, they suppliantly look for aid more than to any other nation or people in the world? They do not ask it as a recognition for services rendered to us in times past, but they appeal to us as the people of a powerful republic, which, with its unbounded national wealth, couples an equally unbounded generosity in feeding from its inexhaustible granaries the famished millions, of whatever clime or nation.

A few days ago, while I visited the magnificent City Library, with its countless treasures, the veteran librarian, Mons. Le Roi, the author of the widely-celebrated "History of Versailles," took me by the hand and led me into one of the rooms in front of a table that stood upon a flag-stone about six feet square. With a trembling voice and significant look, the old man said to me, "Monsieur, you stand upon the spot where the recognition of the independence of the United States was promptly signed. God bless your country! May it prove the guiding star of our unhappy and prostrate France." These few eloquent words, spoken by this old man, whose eyes had seen the great leaders of the first French Republic, and whose hands had grasped those of Lafayette, went deeply into my soul, and caused me to vow that I would spare no efforts to awaken the dormant sympathies of my countrymen in behalf of the destitute and suffering French.

The person signing the letter in behalf of aid, and who, as you will perceive, is the Chairman of the Aid Society in the Department of the Seine and Oise, has been its Prefect for eighteen years, until within the last year, when, for refusing to use his influence for Barocha, one of Napoleon's most pliant tools, as candidate to the Chambers, he was deposed. For seventeen years a conscientious liberal, he is to-day heart and soul for the republic, and spends all his time in alleviating the sufferings of the poor of not only his department, but also of those that were compelled to fly the villages within the circle of the fortifications and in the Department of the Seine. One more remark in relation to the first document: All the English and German papers I see simply mention the fact of the Maire and some of the Councilmen having been imprisoned, but do not state the cause nor the circumstances. These official proceedings (a synopsis of which I enclose to you), and the refusal to pay the unjust fine, were the cause of the imprisonment, while the circumstances are clearly stated in the proceedings themselves. As the end of the siege is drawing nigh, I shall leave here shortly for London to attend the conference, which may or may not convene during the present month. GIULA.

DOCUMENT NO. 1.

Extract from the official proceedings of the Common Council of Versailles, held December 31, 1870, in relation to the Prussian demand of a fine of 50,000 francs from the municipality.

There were absent Councilmen Charton, Unnebelle, Dabains, Nouray, and Joly.

Mr. Maire communicates a letter addressed by him on the 28th inst. to the Prefect, Mons. De Branchitch, and also the latter's answer of the 30th inst., and recommends that the Council should take immediate action in relation to the subject. After some deliberation, the Council adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Mons. le Prefect de Branchitch has ordered the municipality of Versailles to lay in a store of provisions of various kinds that would be sufficient for at least six weeks or a month; and

WHEREAS, The city administration has taken all possible measures to comply with said order by raising the necessary capital and by entering into negotiations with M. Hirschler, a German contractor, who obligated himself to furnish to the said city of Versailles various kinds of provisions to the amount of 300,000 francs; and

WHEREAS, Mon. Sub-Prefect Forster, in the absence of the Prefect, having had knowledge of this contract between the city and M. Hirschler, has submitted to the syndic, dated December 4, 1870, a regular requisition for the transportation of said bought provisions over the railroad lines in the occupied provinces; and

WHEREAS, The city of Versailles not being responsible for this delay caused by the German authorities; and

WHEREAS, The fine imposed upon the city for the non-arrival of the provisions is to-day 50,000 francs, and will, on the 5th of January next, be increased to 125,000 francs if said provisions should be prevented from being forwarded by the German military authorities.

*Resolved*, That the Municipal Council cannot, without proving recreant to its duties, authorize the payment of said fine imposed upon the city by M. de Branchitch.

*Resolved*, That this decision of the German civil authorities is in contradiction to the solemn promises given to the Council on the 20th day of September last, by the General, who spoke in the name of his Sovereign, the King of Prussia.

*Resolved*, That the Council, firmly convinced of the justice of their cause, which should not be disregarded by the victors, even in time of war, refuse unanimously the payment of said fine. (Signed) RAMEAU, Maire.

Here follow the signatures of twenty-nine Councilmen.

### Appeal for Aid in Behalf of the Starving Men, Women, and Children Around Paris.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 29, 1870.

*Mr. Julian Kune, Correspondent of The Chicago Tribune, Versailles:*

SIR: The mission which you had in France has retained you for some months in Versailles, and thus has given you the opportunity of appreciating our situation. The Aid Society of the Department of the Seine et Oise has, since the commencement of the war, distributed its aid to the poor families of the wounded and other soldiers engaged in the war. Our funds, however, are getting fast exhausted, while misery and want are on the increase. It is not, however, that the families of soldiers alone are suffering and have to implore aid. There are also other innocent victims of the war who have no member of their family in the war. To meet the wants of such, and to alleviate their sufferings, we do not hesitate to address ourselves to, and ask the aid of, those who, aside from enjoying peace and prosperity, encourage us by their already expressed generous sympathies.

France suffers terribly, but the department of the Seine et Oise, which encircles Paris, certainly suffers the most. It can be said, without exaggeration, that, within the whole zone of the fortifications, there is not an inch of ground which has not been trampled upon by one or the other of the belligerent armies. Our people, aside from having had to suffer from pillage, devastations, incendiarism, and requisitions, were, in many cases, forced to abandon their homes and dwellings, which to-day stand destroyed.

I need not enlarge upon our deplorable condition to you, to whom the tours made around Paris have revealed everywhere desolation, misery, and ruin.

As the subscriptions made to our aid society were made with the special purpose of aiding the families of those who are engaged in the war, we are unable to extend our charities to others ruined by the war and not having any of their members under the colors, unless we receive special subscriptions for that object.

Thus, if subscriptions were started in your sympathising country, to which we feel attached by so many memories of the past, it would increase our resources, and with it, our ability to repair, in some degree, at least, the disasters caused by the war.

For such a result, sir, we would be most happy to be indebted to you and to your countrymen.

I need not add that all aid coming from the United States will be scrupulously applied in accordance with the intentions and directions of the generous donors.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration, etc.

The President of the Committee and late Prefect of the Seine et Oise, BOSELLI.

### The Decline of American Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House of Representatives the report of Joseph Nimmo, Jr., Chief of the Division of Tonnage, from which it appears that of the total tonnage entered at the ports of Great Britain, during the year 1869, 65 per cent was British, 9 per cent American, and 26 per cent from other foreign countries; and also of the total tonnage entered at the ports of the United States, during the year ending June 30, 1870, 36 per cent was American, 47 per cent British, and 17 per cent from other foreign countries. Thus, the British tonnage in the commerce of Great Britain has risen from 59 per cent in 1855 to 65 per cent in 1869, whereas American tonnage has fallen off about one-half what it was in 1855. We have but 30 per cent of the shipping engaged in our own foreign commerce, while England has about 70 per cent of the shipping engaged in her foreign commerce. [illegible] These facts are graphically stated in charts numbers [illegible] which [illegible] author [illegible] tell the whole story of [illegible] American [illegible] fall, and of England's [illegible] rise. American [illegible] foreign trade has fallen off one-half, and that British tonnage has [illegible]

[illegible] creased nearly 100 per cent. The question, therefore, he remarks, in the upbuilding of our merchant marine, is not, how shall we protect our shipping interests against foreign competition, but how shall we protect it against British competition? The causes of the supremacy of American by British ships in the international commerce of the globe are as follows:

1. England was about ten years ahead of the United States in establishing steam navigation. 2. The policy of granting subsidies to ocean steam lines has been maintained by England from the beginning to the present time, and this policy has contributed greatly to the success of her ocean steam marine. 3. A very important advantage possessed by Great Britain consists in the high rates of interest which prevail in this country, and consequently higher rates of profits required on investments. A fourth cause of our failure arises from the difference in the amount of direct taxation in England and in the United States. A fifth and the chief cause at present of our inability to compete with England consists of the much greater cost of building ships in the United States. A sixth and much less important advantage possessed by British ships consists in the rebate of duty allowed on imported goods used on shipboard; and a seventh cause of the decline of American shipping consists in the direct and persistent opposition of certain foreign lines to American lines of steamers.

The foregoing facts illustrate the practical workings of our relations of maritime reciprocity. They have decided the fate of our shipping interests in a contest of equal privileges, such as that in which American ships engage, by virtue of those relations.

## TARIFF DUTIES.

### An Appeal by the Woollen Men to the Manufacturers and People of New England.

The necessity for protection, in order to the development and success of our leading industries, has, for more than forty years past, been received by the majority of our people as an axiom whose truth was unquestionable. Within a few years, however, the stern logic of experience has compelled many of the sons of New England engaged in those industries supposed to be protected to doubt the benefits conferred by the system. Inequalities seem inseparable from the system, and seriously mar its usefulness. Many of those embodied in our present tariff are manifestly unjust to the people of this section of the Union, and depress some of our leading industries. Unequal and special legislation has been carried to such an extent, under our present tariff system, that it has become a crying evil, demanding the serious consideration of our people, and their earnest efforts to apply an adequate remedy. This is especially manifest in some of the branches of our woollen industry, where the manufacturer is obliged to pay duties in some instances amounting to 110 per cent upon his wools, and duties correspondingly high upon his other raw materials, while he is protected upon his finished products by a duty which is disproportionately low. Some other branches of the woollen manufacture, however, are specially favored in the present tariff, receiving their wools at about 25 per cent duty, and yet being protected in their manufacture by duties ranging from 70 to over 140 per cent. The effect of these high duties upon our raw materials is disastrous to our interests, as they restrict and depress, instead of protecting, our manufacture. Thus a tariff formed ostensibly for the protection of American labor, is found exercising against it an unjust discrimination. Those who are thus adversely affected feel that our tariff legislation injures them that other interests may derive large benefits. The time seems to have arrived when the manufacturers of New England should demand that their raw material shall be free. Laboring under the disadvantages imposed by heavy taxes upon the crude materials of their industries, they cannot compete, on fair terms, with foreign manufacturers who receive their materials free, and they are thus debarred from that measure of success to which their capital, skill, and long experience entitle them. Give us our raw materials free, and we can afford to manufacture our goods under a low revenue duty. But by taxing the materials heavily, and protecting our manufactures by insufficient duties, we are placed in a most disadvantageous position. The depressed condition of many of our industries gives emphasis to the inquiry, whether New England is not paying more protection than she gets? Does not the cost of the system countervail its supported benefits? Besides its inequalities, which are many, the present tariff imposes many grievous burdens which fall with special severity upon New England. The enormous tax on coal bears heavily upon all our manufacturers, as well as upon our whole population, demanding from us an annual tribute of millions of dollars—and is totally without excuse or palliation. The system of strikes, which seem to be thoroughly organized for the purpose of systematically raising the price of coal, with the recent annulling of their contracts for the delivery of coal by the owners of mines, although the supply is unusually large, form such clear evidences of a monopolizing spirit as justify our people in demanding, in self-defence and in equity, the abrogation of this tax. The taxes on iron and steel, which are the material of so many important industries, form grievous oppressions which abstract millions of dollars annually from the profits of our productive labor. The taxes on lumber, on wool, on salt, and on many other articles are apparently levied in the interest of a small number of persons, and make heavy demands upon the resources of our people, while yielding them little advantage. The undersigned, believing that the interests of our industries and people would be promoted by a reconstruction of our tariff in accordance with a just, liberal and enlightened policy, would respectfully recommend the manufacturers and people of New England to take steps to secure an early revision of our present partial, unjust and oppressive system of taxation.

Jesse Metcalf, Agent Wanskuck Company, Providence, Rhode Island.
Edward Harris, Woollen Manufacturing, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.
Charles H. Merriam, Treasurer, Lippitt Woollen Company, Woonsocket, Rhode Island.
Edward Pearce, President Stillwater Woollen Mill.
Pottinger & Seagrave, Woollen Manufacturers.
P. M. Ballou & Co., Providence Woollen Manufacturing.
William J. Seagrave, Providence, Rhode Island.
William Tinkham, Carolina Mills, Woollen.
Steere & Tinkham, Harrisville Mills, Woollen.
R. Hazard, Treasurer Peacedale Manufacturing Company.
Paine & Sackett, Woollen Manufacturing, Providence, Rhode Island.
Owen & Clark, Worsted Manufacturers, Providence, Rhode Island.
Bradford, Pierce & Co., Wool Dealers.
L. D. Starkweather, Woollen Manufacturers, Pawtucket, Rhode Island.
Needham & Mason, Woollen Manufacturers, Blackstone, Massachusetts.
James O. Inman, Woollen Manufacturer, Pascoag, Rhode Island.
T. R. Hopkins, Woollen Manufacturer, Pascoag, Rhode Island.
J. A. Walden, Woollen Manufacturer, Pascoag, Rhode Island.
Smith & Sayles, Chepachet, Rhode Island.
J. P. Wright & Co., Chepachet, Rhode Island.
James Legg & Co., Mapleville, Rhode Island.
Francis Carpenter, Glendale Manufacturing Company, Glendale, Rhode Island.
Millville Manufacturing Company, G. Jas. A. Swett, Agent.
J. C. Scott & Co., Elmwood Mills, East Blackstone.
Wilcox & Co., Millville, Mass.
S. W. Scott, Uxbridge, Mass.
Crane & Waters, Millbury, Mass.
Peter Simpson, Jr., Millbury, Mass.
Andrus March, Charlton City, Mass.
Wm. A. Covell, Millbury.
Fredo. Hubbard, Agent for Merriam & Ballard, Southbridge.
Baker & Lerned, Auburn, Mass.
Davis, Poles & Co., Ashland, Mass.
Albert Curtis, Worcester, Mass.
Ashworth & Jones, Worcester, Mass.
S. L. Hodges, Worcester, Mass.
Wright Rotonly, Cherry Valley.
Eli Collier, Cherry Valley.
L. R. Barbour, Cherry Valley.
Mann & Marshall.
E. James, Treasurer Jamesville Mills, Worcester.
Wm. Davis & Co., Providence, R. I.

## DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.

### Four Persons Found Dead in Bed—An Escape of Gas the Cause of the Calamity.

From the New York Times, Jan. 31.

One of the most singular and heart-rending of recent calamities in this city was brought to light last evening in a second-story back room of the premises No. 1,497 Third avenue, between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, where four persons were found dead. The person first making the discovery was Chas. Muller, a baker, whose shop was on the first floor of the premises, and who, finding the family had not been astir during the day, about 6 o'clock went to look for them, opened the door, found John Loughlin, aged 27, his wife Anne, aged 30, their son Bernard, aged 4, and a young woman named Susan Sands, all lying upon the bed and already cold. Without waiting to probe the tragedy he hurried to the Twenty-third Precinct Station-house, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, to give notice of the discovery.

Captain Byrnes immediately hastened to the scene, and upon entering the room, in which he instantly detected a strong odor of illuminating gas, he found the bodies upon the bed as the German had described, and all lying in natural positions, with an expression of repose upon the faces, as if they had quietly fallen asleep. Police Surgeon Thomas was called, and upon examining the bodies he expressed the opinion that death had occurred some hours before the discovery, but had certainly occurred within forty-eight hours. Upon examining the premises Captain Byrnes found that the gas had escaped from an open pipe, which had been cut off close to the ceiling, and it being evident that the persons had died from suffocation by gas, the inquiries of Captain Byrnes soon discovered the gross negligence to which the catastrophe was due. It appeared that until Saturday last Mr. Muller had used gas only on the first floor of the premises, but having rented the second-story front room to the Oriental Club, he on that day employed two plumbers, John Halpine and Charles Colville, No. 175 East Eighty-sixth street, to furnish that room with gas fixtures ready for use, which they did, but it is supposed neglected to stop up the pipe in the rear room, to which no stop-cock was attached. It is supposed that when the gas was turned on to the second floor, Saturday evening, the family of Loughlin in the back room were asleep, and they must have been suffocated in a few minutes. It is not clear, from the report made by the police, whether Mr. Loughlin told the plumbers that there was an open gas-pipe in the back room, so that it is not yet evident where the blame properly belongs. Captain Byrnes has, however, taken every precaution to have the whole truth elicited, as he promptly notified Coroner Schirmer, who will hold an inquest this morning. Captain Byrnes detained the following persons as witnesses: John Halpine, Charles Colville, Charles Muller, Margaret Muller, Charles Wilson, William Brem, S. S. Pierson, and N. Berge, who are all held at the station house to await examination.

Our reporter viewed the scene last evening. A policeman was stationed down stairs to keep away the crowd, and the Captain stated, while going up stairs, that Coroner Schirmer had visited the spot, and would hold an inquest to-morrow. A horrible scene greeted the nostrils, and produced [illegible] sensation to the [illegible]. At the door of the room was stationed another policeman, and the scene was illuminated by the flickering rays of a candle that threw over the scene a sombre light full of shadows. The Captain and the policeman with the lighted candle in his hand advanced into the room, and the horror of the spectacle that met the eyes baffles description. The four victims lay in bed together. The man, face up, next to the wall; his wife, alongside of him, lying on her back, and between them the little boy, half-dressed. The father and mother had their clothes on. The young woman, Susan Sands, also dressed, lay upon her side, on the front edge of the bed. The whole family looked as though they had lain down for a sleep with their clothes on, and there were no signs of putrefaction except in the face of the younger woman, who was beginning to turn blue about the mouth.

The appearance of the furniture in the room denoted the poverty of the inmates. Our reporter was informed by several persons that these unfortunate people were addicted to hard drinking, and if the statement is true, and it seems probable, from the fact of their not having made their escape, it would seem that they were overcome in a drunken stupor, the poor child being asleep with them. A gentleman belonging to the St. Vincent de Paul Benevolent Society of the Roman Catholic Church in Eighty-fourth street, Yorkville, states that the family were for some time under their care, but that they had discovered that bags of flour given to them were sold to buy rum with. This testimony points to the extreme probability that the arch enemy alcohol prepared the unfortunate creatures for the approach of the terrible death by gas suffocation. Mrs. Moller, the wife of the baker down stairs, informed our reporter that the man was a laborer in the Central Park, and the woman took in washing. "They were strange people, sir," said she. "They were very poor; I never heard them cooking anything. Sometimes the woman would come in to buy a loaf of bread. They were very quiet," she went on to say. "I never heard any noise from them, except now and then I would hear the man speak kind of cross in the room."

While looking at the scene of death, a man came in, who told the policeman that he was a relative of the deceased. Looking at the dead form of the little child, a tear trickled down his cheek. "Poor Berny," he murmured. Poor Berny, poor creatures, was echoed in the hearts of all in the room.

## SMUGGLING BY MAIL.

### How Diamonds and Costly Laces are Secured Duty Free.

From the New York Evening Post, Jan. 31.

Among the numerous devices for evading the customs laws the practice of sending dutiable articles through the mails is one of the most common. The attention of the New York customs and postal authorities has lately been specially directed to this method of smuggling, and many cases have recently been detected.

The law requires that every foreign letter bag, before removal from the vessel which brings it, shall be examined by an officer of the Customs, in the presence of the master of the vessel. As a strict search at the time would occasion great delay and inconvenience, the examination on board the ship is little more than a matter of form. The detection of smuggled matter depends chiefly, therefore, upon the vigilance of the Post Office officials. In sorting the mail of every steamer at least a bushel of matter is laid aside as "suspicious." It is then submitted to the inspection of an officer of the customs, who selects from it such letters and packets as he has good reasons for believing contraband. These are then deposited at the Custom House, and the persons to whom they are addressed are notified to open them in the presence of the customs officers.

Most of the smuggled mail matter comes from Great Britain, as the mail communication with that kingdom is more direct and extensive than with any other foreign country. The postal convention between Great Britain and the United States permits the transmission to either country, from the other, at a reduced rate of postage, of newspapers, book packages, and patterns, and samples of merchandise, "under such regulations as the despatching office may from time to time lay down." While the American postal regulations limit the sending of samples to articles which do not possess intrinsic value, the British Post Office does not make any such restrictions.

Besides this, the British postal officials, not having any particular interest in the enforcement of foreign revenue laws, take no pains to examine the character of mails which are "outward bound." Under our present exacting tariff, this condition of affairs furnishes a tempting opportunity for smuggling. Articles too bulky for concealment in ordinary letters can easily be sent through the mails in the form of "samples of merchandise," and articles actually sent as samples often have considerable value, it is no easy matter to discriminate between them and those falsely purporting to be such.

Taking advantage of the law respecting the transmission of books, many booksellers and others have been in the habit of importing through the Post Office, free of duty, complete sets of costly works—only one or two volumes being sent at a time. This practice has been in a great measure stopped, and books directed to dealers are not delivered till the duty is paid. The articles most frequently smuggled are laces and diamonds, as they comprise great value in a small compass. These can be so securely packed that, undoubtedly, large quantities pass through the Post Office without detection. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds were recently received in a letter by a merchant of this city, who immediately notified the customs officers and paid the duties. He expected the jewels to be sent him in the legitimate manner, and the blame for their illegal transmission attached solely to the European exporters. Had they been detected in the Post Office, however, probably no one would have believed in the importer's innocence, and he would have, doubtless, suffered the loss of the property. Radcliffe, who was lately arrested for diamond-smuggling by Colonel Whitely, it is reported, has received, in all, nearly $75,000 worth through the mails.

One of the ingenious methods of sending diamonds consists in puncturing a small sheet of cork and inserting diamonds in the apertures thus made. When enclosed in an envelope the cork has exactly the appearance of an ordinary foreign letter, while its lightness and flexibility prevent detection of its character by the touch.

Occasionally contraband letters or packages which pass through one post office are detected in another. The Postmaster at Troy recently stopped a package which had come through the office here, and sent it back to the Custom House. It proved to contain a quantity of watch jewels. One sharp Postmaster in the interior of the State detected dutiable articles in a letter, collected the duties, which amounted to several hundred dollars, and sent the money to the customs authorities here.

Not long ago a letter reached the General Post Office from Europe, the superscription of which was recognized as the handwriting of a notorious smuggler of silks and laces. It was delivered to the custom officers. By the next steamer another letter came directed in the same handwriting, but to another person. A strict watch was kept, and in a short time about a dozen letters had accumulated at the Custom House, all sent by the same man, and each addressed to a different individual. The persons to whom they were directed received the usual notification, and at last one consented to open his letter in the presence of a custom official. The packet was found to contain lace collars and handkerchiefs, with a note directing the receiver to deliver them to a certain man. The note referred to the other letters which had been sent, and said that the same person was to receive the contents of all. The other letters were then broken open, and each was found to be a duplicate of the one first examined. The aggregate value of the laces was $2,000. Proceedings against the goods were instituted by the United States District Attorney, and they were condemned.

Lace-smuggling on a smaller scale is of very frequent occurrence. A few days ago two foreign newspapers were found to be merely wrappers for costly lace handkerchiefs. Many packages containing watches, even large and heavy ones, have lately been stopped at the Post Office. In some of these cases the offence results from ignorance of the law, and when this appears to be the fact, the goods are released upon payment of duties.

The fact that a letter cannot be legally opened by any one save the person to whom it is directed, unless he gives his consent, is a great obstacle to the detection of illicit mail matter, and one very difficult to obviate.

A package recently received at the Post Office was suspected to contain laces, and was delivered to the customs officers. The person to whom it was directed, when informed of the action taken, refused to be present at the opening of the package, or to give his consent to such opening. As evidence, however, that the contents were not as suspected, he offered to permit the customs officers to drill the packet full of holes with a penknife. The facts in the case were then laid before the Treasury Department, with a request for instructions in the premises. Secretary Boutwell has decided that the customs authorities were correct in refusing to give up the package, and has directed them to retain it until the claimant consents to its being opened in their presence, or until further instructions are received from the department.

### The Alaska Fur Trade.

The bulk of the furs which now come from Alaska are no longer sold in the San Francisco market. It is estimated by the *Commercial Herald* that last year furriers and speculators in San Francisco did not purchase more than 10 per cent of the amount brought to this market. These furs, after expenses of repacking, freight and insurance had been incurred, netted 40 per cent more in the European market than they would bring in this city. In a sale of sixty thousand fur seal skins in London, on the 9th of December last, the lot brought an average of twenty shillings and three pence sterling each, or a fraction over $5 for each skin. While the Alaska Commercial Company brought down the bulk of the furs, we note arrivals with furs from Victoria; there were also seven or eight cargoes of furs brought to this city from Siberia. The importation of furs to this city for the year 1870 exceeded in value $2,000,000. Important discoveries in fur seal islands have been made during the past year. If no other combination is effected, there is still a prospect that there will be a healthy competition in the fur trade for some time to come.

### POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire elected three men as their Chairman before they could find one to stick.

—The Postmaster at Adaline, West Virginia, has a salary of one dollar per annum. He don't go to Washington very often to see that he don't lose his place.

—The Senate of South Carolina has allowed the House of Representatives to withdraw its articles of impeachment against Judge T. O. Vernon, he having resigned his office.

—The trial of strength between James E. English and Marshal Jewell is to be renewed this year in Connecticut. This is the fourth year that these candidates have been pitted against each other.

—Florida has voted not to change its capital from Tallahassee to Jacksonville.

—The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Floridian* says the Assembly of that State is made the theatre of singular occurrences. Some weeks ago, Jesse Robinson, a colored man, gave notice that he would contest the seat of J. C. McLean, from Jackson County. On the 9th of January, the Assembly was notified by him that he withdrew the contest, but the majority refused to allow such a proceeding, and referred the matter by solemn vote to the Committee on Elections.

## THE LAW COURTS.

### A Widow's Right of Dower in Her Deceased Husband's Estate.

### The Duty of Medical Men and Their Patients.

### Rough on the Patrons of Fallen Women.

#### Superior Court.

DOWER ESTATE—OPINION AND DECREE.

Judge Jameson delivered an opinion upon the right of dower in a widow in the estate of her deceased husband, where the estate had been mortgaged during coverture, the husband and wife being parties to the execution of the mortgage. This was in the case of Caroline Kennicott et al. v. Paul Kennicott et al. The decision, and consequent order, were as follows:

[illegible]

The petitioner can therefore take an order that [illegible] and William H. Kennicott, deceased.

DEED REFORMED.

A decree was entered reforming a deed by William H. Swift to Elizabeth O'Brien, of Outlot 7, [illegible]

SALE CONFIRMED.

In the case of John Clifford et al. v. James Clifford et al., a decree was entered confirming a master's sale of Lot 1, Block 3, Carpenter's Addition, with improvements. The lease was sold to the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Railway Company for $2,150; the improvements to J. Kelly for [illegible].

OMNIBUS SUIT.

An action on the case was instituted by R. F. Beckwith against the Lumberman's Omnibus Company. Damages are laid at $5,000.

#### Circuit Court.

DUTY OF MEDICAL MEN AND THEIR PATIENTS.

In the matter of the suit brought by James H. Butler against Dr. Owen Peak, of Harlem, in which the charge was set up that the doctor had unskilfully treated Butler, who had fractured a leg, the jury found the defendant not guilty.

As to the duties of a surgeon and his patient, in such a case, the jury was instructed that a person holding himself out as a surgeon, or assuming to act as such, must not only use ordinary care and skill in the treatment of a patient, but must also exercise ordinary skill; so, if the defendant, in this case, did not exercise ordinary care and skill, or such a degree of skill as is ordinarily possessed by surgeons, wherefore, if it is consequence, the fractured leg is shorter than the other, the damages could be recovered. So, if defendant was requested to call in other surgical aid in the treatment of the case, but declined to do so, then that matter might be considered in estimating the degree of care exercised in the treatment. It is not a sufficient defence that defendant did the best he knew how to do, unless he exercised the skill and care ordinarily possessed and exercised by surgeons in the treatment of similar cases; for, whether injury resulted from want of skill or the want of its application, the law will hold the practitioner liable under the implication of the law when a retainer is shown. But the ordinary skill and care required is that degree of skill and care usually shown by competent, prudent persons in the prosecution of their business or profession; so if the defendant, in treating the plaintiff as his patient, pursued a mode of treatment regarded among competent medical men as judicious and proper, using such care as a competent and prudent medical man would in such a case, then, whatever the result of the treatment may have been there, cannot be a recovery. The defendant cannot be made liable for malpractice if he used ordinary skill and care in the treatment of the plaintiff; he is not required to exercise the highest degree of skill and care to shield him, and it is the duty of a patient, when placed under the care of a surgeon to be treated professionally, to submit to the treatment and obey the directions of such surgeon as to his case, so that if the patient neglects or refuses so to do, in any material respect, and suffers damages in consequence of such neglect or refusal, then the surgeon is not liable; wherefore, if it be true that while under treatment the plaintiff caused the strings by which the leg was extended to be loosened, contrary to instructions, thereby materially contributing to produce the result complained of, then he cannot recover.

SUPERVISORS.

Judges Rogers and Booth held a joint session yesterday, and heard the arguments of the writ of *quo warranto* sued out against Supervisor Dr. Reinhardt, by which he should show by what means he is holding and conducting into the office, by reason of his election at the fall election. The question raised is whether that election was legal. It was taken under advisement.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Before Judge Booth there is on trial an action brought by Dennis Ward, administrator of the estate of James Ward, deceased, against the Chicago & North-Western Railway Company. The object of the suit is to recover for the next of kin for the death of James Ward, who was fatally injured by being run over by a car of the company, on the 24th of April, 1869. Deceased was a brakeman and car coupler.

FATHER FOUND.

The paternity of a child, which belongs to one Theresa Westenberger, was in dispute until yesterday morning, when a jury having come in to settle the difficulty, they found a father for it in the person of Leopold Ritter.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

An action on the case in which the city is made defendant, was commenced by James Howard and Eliza, his wife, who claim $5,000. This suit is brought to recover for injuries received by Mrs. Howard, who, on the fifth day of January last, walking on Michigan avenue in front of house No. 168, slipped upon the frozen sidewalk, and broke her arm.

#### Criminal Court.

"INTERESTING TO 'FAST YOUNG MEN.'"

Quite an interesting trial, all things considered, took place in the Criminal Court yesterday morning. Jennie Pierce, an abandoned woman, was charged with having stolen $19 in money and a breast-pin worth $12, the property of Warren G. Hull, a saloon keeper on Blue Island avenue. Facts, as developed at the trial, were as follows: A short time since, between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, Mr. Hull, who is a married man, was proceeding to his home on Blue Island avenue. On Madison street, between Clark and Market, he was accosted by the woman Pierce, and the two went into a saloon kept by an Italian, and took a drink at Hull's expense. [illegible] After he had left he found that he had lost the money and pin above mentioned, and at once procured the assistance of a policeman and caused the woman's arrest. At the Madison Street Station $19 were found upon the person of the prisoner, and of this amount $16 were folded in a peculiar way, as Hull said his were folded. The pin was not found. There were two witnesses beside Mr. Hull. These were the facts. There were arguments in the case, and Judge Gary merely instructed the jury as to the form of the verdict which they should render. After an absence of less than five minutes, the jury returned with a verdict of *not guilty*. Mr. Hull then claimed the money, but the Court ruled that the woman Pierce, and asked the Court to [illegible] the same effect. Judge Gary declined to do so, and took the occasion to express his opinion in relation to the case. He said, in substance, that the community ought not to protect men who lose money under circumstances such as had been disclosed in the case; that men who go into places should not be allowed to take the consequences, and that the law was not intended to protect such persons. State's Attorney Reed. But, your Honor, suppose a citizen was drugged in one of these dens, "roped in" and robbed, should the courts pay no attention to the matter?

Judge Gary. If a man loses money in that condition, the circumstances should be a warning to him to desist from such practices. The protection of the law should not be thrown around him.

The Judge finally stated that the matter as to which was entitled to the money should be decided before a civil tribunal, and that the money remain in the hands of the officers until such course was taken.

SUPERIOR CONVICTED.

James E. Clark, who was an employé in the clothing house of Morse, Loomis & Co., during his short engagements, stole from them eighteen hundred dollars' worth of clothing, was yesterday discharged from custody, under the provision of sentence. This was done for the reason that he had been used as a State's witness to convict Solomon Andrews, who had received a large quantity of the stolen property.

#### United States Circuit Court.

VERDICT RENDERED.

An action by Triplett, Hanson & Co., of St. Louis, against Edward Ely, of this city, was tried, and a verdict rendered for plaintiffs, who were awarded $44.95, to be paid in gold. The suit was to recover a balance claimed to be due on a bill of hosiery, etc., sold. It was set up that the goods not paid for were not delivered according to order, and claimed that there was a compromise made, by which they agreed to accept the goods at a reduced price. There was a conflict of testimony as to the terms on which they were to be received, and defendant proved that the plaintiff did not accept his terms, therefore there was no sale.

ACTION TRIED.

There was also tried an action on the case against Moritz M. Fried, brought by the American Tontine Life Insurance Company. Mr. Fried was the General Agent of the Chicago department of the company in this city, and the suit is to recover $847.66 alleged to have been received by him in that capacity, which he did not pay over.

GOVERNMENT CASES.

Suits have been commenced in this court against distillers' bonds, as follows:

—United States v. Elisha Sherman, [illegible] Cox, and John S. French. Debt, $2,000.
—Same v. Richard Green, John [illegible] Samuel B. Hutchinson, Sidney Smith, [illegible] the D. Hardin. Debt, $10,000.
—Same v. George Spurck, James G. [illegible] Thomas Neill, Peter K. Spurck, and [illegible] Henebery. Debt, $5,000.
—Same v. Dewitt C. Farrell, Andrew W. [illegible] ney, and John R. Smith. Debt, $5,000.
—Same v. Adolphus and Simon [illegible] Henry Fuleihan, Frederick Harris, and [illegible] Rohrbach. Debt, $41,000.
—Same v. same. Debt, $25,000.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against Simon C. Coffey by William L. Howarth. The demand is for $10,000.

#### United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

A petition for an adjudication of bankruptcy against David Wilkowsky, Sender, of Chicago, was filed by Leonard Rothgerber [illegible]. Mr. Rothgerber claims $[illegible], and charges the debtor with having fraudulently suspended payment of his commercial paper.

#### County Court.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

Benjamin Holbrook was appointed co-administrator of the estate of Nathaniel F. Stone, with Mrs. Amanda Stone, under bond of $[illegible].

—Jeremiah Ahern was appointed to administer upon the estate of John Ahern.

#### The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE.

The secondary members of the large and genial society of gamblers were brought before Justice Banyon yesterday, answering to pay their semi-occasional city tax. The name of houses, number of inmates, and total amount of fines assessed, were as follows: Albert Morrison's Building, fifteen inmates, $[illegible] Evander Morris, No. 94 Randolph street, [illegible] inmates, $[illegible] in fines. John Brown, No. [illegible] [illegible] street, seven inmates, $[illegible] in fines. [illegible] No. 100 Randolph street, thirteen [illegible], $[illegible] in fines. The keepers of [illegible] Hankins, Morris, Brown, and [illegible] were held in $[illegible] bail each for trial in the Criminal Court. It is suggested by a correspondent in sympathy with the gamblers, that [illegible] Hickey change his tactics and "pull" the larger houses—say, for instance, the [illegible] Trade.

—Robert Gonnigal stole a switch of hair and a tablecloth from Maggie McGowen, No. [illegible] [illegible] street. After a short explanation the prisoner, to the effect that he did not [illegible] property to use, but to sell, he was held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $[illegible].

—A poor old negro was the real complainant against John Morton, and, if he could have spoken, might have narrated how faithfully he had served his master, only to be turned out in his old age to die. Better material for a dime-novel Sunday-school book was never developed in a police court, and the amount of sympathy that could be worked out of little children by the fate of that animal would be wonderful. Without going into the tear business Justice Banyon held the accused for further examination in bonds of $300. The crime was called "cruelty to animals."

—Prince Watson is a gentleman of color, who does the cooking in the City Bridewell. His latter-day individual spends most of her time in the Bridewell, where she can accomplish the double object of visiting her husband and serving the ends of justice. During one of the periods of her absence from the establishment of her legal lord, Rebecca McCabe took possession of the Watson homestead, and kept it by virtue of squatter title. A row ensued between the members of the family and the intruder, and one of the family and the tenant for the privilege.

—The lawyer who sought to make out a case of larceny against Michael Hussey, as noted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, failed in his laudable endeavor, and the accused was discharged.

—Mary Kirby, whose history is of a shady and disreputable character, was fined $10 on a charge of disorderly.

—Napoleon La Mountain, who bears a very bad reputation among the police force, and who has lately been in the Penitentiary, was fined $100 as a sort of precautionary measure against what he might do if set at large.

—John Mullen, James Boyle, Kinkers W. [illegible], James Barnett, and James Magoon, whose boxing apparatus [illegible] cause many [illegible] [illegible] breaking into a house on [illegible] street. They will have a further hearing to-day.

—Thomas Dugan and Patrick Curtis were charged with being part of a gang engaged in burglary on Prairie avenue. In order to secure the remainder of the gang, the case was continued till to-day.

WEST SIDE.

Daniel Wakefield was of the opinion that the Lake street needed enlivening, and so he picked a quarrel with another, jovially disposed. Whereupon the result was a "bit of a scrimmage" at the corner of a livery stable, and the usual crowd collected; all of the combatants' parties being likely to be involved. Approaching the state of the streets, which was as fighting as it should be almost an impossibility, the Justice only charged Daniel $3 for his sport.

—John Conners was judged to have laid himself open to the charge of disorderly conduct because he took the part of two gentlemen who were indulging in a quiet little row on Canal street, at the corner of Twelfth, and were molested by an officer of the policeman while they adjusted the difficulty; but, after a brief struggle, found that he had undertaken a larger job than he could handle for helping up. It cost him only $5.

—Clara Ward had evidently very dim and indistinct notions of what constitutes the possession of property, and, as a consequence, coveted some dresses belonging to a woman with whom she was working—Caroline D. Hill, No. [illegible] South Sangamon street. Shortly after the discovery of the missing dresses [illegible] them; consequently, Clara [illegible] and at [illegible] reads, "Thou shalt not steal," and this transgression is what brought her before Justice Moore. The dress was found in a snow-bank in the backyard of the premises, and Clara was sent over to the Criminal Court to explain how it came there if not by her intervention.

NORTH SIDE.

Since the snow blockade, there has been more profanity among the car-drivers and teamsters of the different parts of the city, mainly caused by the [illegible] of the cars to make [illegible] way. Patrick Mitt is an example of the drivers who will not turn out, even when requested, and received a fine of $5 and about twice that in advice, yesterday, as a fortunate of [illegible] [illegible].

—James Carroll and James Kilpatrick, two boys, stole a bag of oats from No. 20 Franklin street. They were bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $300.

—The cost of a mighty lodging varies in this town according to the locality, but the question of how much it costs to keep a small family was decided, yesterday, by Justice Dresser, in the case of Patrick Connolly. The price charged him was $11, and the circumstances related went to show that Patrick turned his whole family out of doors on Wednesday night, and even aggravated the case by driving them out a second time when they returned.


FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOA[illegible]

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANEN[illegible]

JAY COOKE & C[illegible]

Offer for Sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold B[illegible]

OF THE

Northern Pacific Railroad C[illegible]

[illegible]

LUNT, PRESTON & KE[illegible]

BANKERS.

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST[illegible]

Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, [illegible] nesota and Northern Indiana.

SCALES.

FORSYTH[illegible]
U. S. STANDARD
SCALES
Of all kinds. Better, cheaper, and stronger than any other. FORSYTH, WILLIAMS & CO., [illegible]

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY, CINCINNATI, Jan. 14, 1871.

Proposals for Coal Ta[illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR COAL TAR will be received at this Office till Feb. 15, 1871, bidding for the entire yield of the CINCINNATI GAS WORKS during the year 1871—about 12,000 barrels—or for any part thereof not less than 300 barrels. [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$50 Currency.

Royal Havana Lottery [illegible]


"REGENERATION."

Second Day of the Trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney.

Several Episcopal Rectors and Laymen Examined.

How a Clergyman Coughed out of Using the Word "Regenerate."

Others than Mr. Cheney Make Omissions.

MORNING SESSION.

[illegible]

# THE LAW COURTS.

## A Widow's Right of Dower in Her Deceased Husband's Estate.

## The Duty of Medical Men and Their Patients.

## Rough on the Patrons of Fallen Women.

### Superior Court.

DOWER ESTATE—OPINION AND DECREE.

[illegible]

### Circuit Court.

DUTY OF MEDICAL MEN AND THEIR PATIENTS.

[illegible]

### Criminal Court.

[illegible]

### United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

### United States District Court.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

### County Court.

ADMINISTRATIONS.

[illegible]

### The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7-30 GOLD LOAN

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT

JAY COOKE & CO

First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds

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[illegible]

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BANKERS.

47 SOUTH CLARK-ST.

Chicago,

General Agents for Illinois, Wisconsin, [illegible]

SCALES.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. STANDARD

SCALES

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Coal Tar

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

$32 Currency.

[illegible]

# "REGENERATION."

## Second Day of the Trial of Rev. Mr. Cheney.

## Several Episcopal Rectors and Laymen Examined.

## How a Clergyman Coughed out of Using the Word "Regenerate."

## Others than Mr. Cheney Make Omissions.

MORNING SESSION.

The Ecclesiastical Court convened yesterday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, in the chapel of the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, for the trial of Rev. Charles E. Cheney, for alleged violation of the rubric of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The members and counsel of the court, and prominent clergymen of the Church, occupied nearly the same positions as on the day previous. The auditorium was filled with ladies and gentlemen.

On motion of Judge Otis, the record of the evidence was read.

Mr. Fuller asked that objections be recorded to the journal, which was concurred in. He moved to amend the journal so as to omit the canons as evidence.

Mr. Judd remarked that it was immaterial, but said it would do no harm to have all the laws of the Church admitted.

ANOTHER CHENEY LETTER.

Judge Otis submitted the following letter in evidence:

[illegible]

EVIDENCE OF DR. RYLANCE.

Judge Otis called upon Rev. Dr. Rylance, who was then placed upon the witness-stand, the oath being waived, evidence being taken in the form of catechism:

Question. State your name and residence? Answer. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, Diocese of Illinois.

Q. How long have you resided in Illinois, and been rector of St. James' Church? A. Approximately, I may state, three years and ten months.

Q. How long have you been acquainted with Rev. Charles E. Cheney? A. I suppose for about that period.

[illegible]

EVIDENCE OF MR. PHILPOT.

[illegible]

EVIDENCE OF MRS. PHILPOT.

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

[illegible]

EVIDENCE OF DR. POWERS.

[illegible]

DR. POWERS AGAIN.

[illegible]

# ERRING WOMEN'S REFUGE.

## Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers.

## What Has been Accomplished—Needs of the Home.

The ninth annual meeting of the Directors of the Erring Women's Home was held yesterday at the institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street. The morning session was devoted to the transaction of business and the election of officers for the ensuing year. Mrs. Eli Johnson presided. The following officers were elected:

[illegible]

### THE JURY SYSTEM.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

[illegible]

CHICAGO, February 2, 1871. A. JURYMAN.

# GERMAN REJOICING.

## Celebration of the Return of Peace to Europe.

## Eloquent Speeches by Eminent Orators—Contributions of Money.

[illegible]

### HOTEL PERSONALS.

The following were among the arrivals at the principal hotels on yesterday:

[illegible]

### REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

### THE WEST.

Terrible Fire at Virginia City—Two Lives Lost—Presidio Reservation—Apache Raids.

[illegible]

### WISCONSIN.

The Kenosha Disaster—Discovery of the Remains—Inquest—The Sufferers.

[illegible]

### The Albany Express Robbery.

[illegible]

# MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

## MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

[illegible]

LATER.

[illegible]

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 2.

[illegible]

CLOSING PRICES.

[illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

### New York Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

### New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

### Pittsburgh Oil Market.

[illegible]

### Southern Cotton Markets.

[illegible]

### The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. Bigelow.

[illegible]

Dr. A. G. Olin.

[illegible]

Chronic Diseases.

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett.

[illegible]

Dr. Townsend.

[illegible]

Dr. Raphael

[illegible]

Avoid Quacks.

[illegible]

1871. 1871.

# PROSPECTUS

OF THE

# CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The Great Radical Republican Newspaper of the West.

## ITS PLATFORM:

REVENUE TARIFF,

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM,

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLIES.

[illegible]

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

DAILY:

[illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY:

[illegible]

WEEKLY:

[illegible]

And Larger Clubs at Same Rates.

Money by Draft, Express, Post Office Order, or Registered Letter, Can be Sent at Our Risk.

[illegible]

TRIBUNE COMPANY,

[illegible]

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

Our Invisible Enemies.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

[illegible]

TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

## BOARD OF TRADE.

### Revival of the Case of Chief Inspector McChesney.

### An Open Meeting to Allow Him to Make a Statement.

### Charges and Counter Charges—Explanations and Denials.

### The Matter Referred Back to the Board of Directors.

A called meeting of the Open Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon, in the Open Board room, for the purpose of affording the late Chief Inspector McChesney an opportunity to make a statement with reference to the matters connected with his recent impeachment and removal by the Board of Directors. The room was densely crowded with members of the Board of Trade, among whom a lively interest seemed to be felt in the matter.

At half-past 3 o'clock, the President, S. H. McCrea, called the meeting to order, saying that he would be greatly obliged if the gentlemen present would maintain order. He would, so far as he was able, allow everybody to be heard. The meeting was in the hands of the members, and he would stay as long as they wanted him. He hoped that they would extend parliamentary courtesies to all who should desire to speak or take part in the proceedings.

Secretary Randolph then read the call for the meeting.

STATEMENT OF MR. M'CHESNEY.

[illegible]

MR. LINCOLN'S EXPLANATION.

[illegible]

M'CHESNEY REPLIES.

[illegible]

REMARKS OF MR. Y. MUNN.

[illegible]

PROPOSITION BY MR. WATSON.

[illegible]

M'CHESNEY AGAIN.

[illegible]

AN INQUIRY.

[illegible]

The motion was put and carried by a large majority, and the meeting adjourned.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

### War Department Weather Report.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

The following is the official record made for the observation and report of storms, by telegraph and signals, for the benefit of commerce on the northern lakes and seaboard, for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m., Chicago time. The table shows the height of the barometer and thermometer at the hours of 7 o'clock a. m., and 4 p. m. and 11 p. m.; also the amount of rainfall for the twenty-four hours ending at 11 p. m., snow and hail being reduced to rain. (The barometer corrected for temperature and altitude):

[illegible]

The following shows the state of the wind and weather at the same stations. The letters on the left-hand side of each column show the direction of the wind; the following figures show the velocity of the wind in miles per hour; and the letter after the state of the weather.

[illegible]

### Bell Music.

Last evening, Prof. P. J. McGettrick, of Albany, played the chimes recently placed in the tower of the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church by Messrs. Jones & Co., of Troy, N. Y., for the benefit of the church and society.

[illegible]

### Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's cod liver oil is the best.

## CONJUGAL CONFABS.

### A Gardener who Failed to Cultivate Domestic Harmony.

### Weeds in the Household—A Linguistic Controversy.

Every day brings to light episodes of domestic life which are enough to discourage youthful aspirants for matrimonial ties, and lead them to prefer celibacy with its attendant perplexities to the marital relation with a virago; for the prizes in the lottery of marriage, as in all others, are as one to five hundred against the holder of a ticket. There is at present residing near the town of Evanston, a couple who have lived together for fifteen years, and have had two children, yet the wife has determined to get a divorce and leave her husband to jog his way along in the future alone. The names of this about-to-be-separated pair are Mr. and Mrs. John C. Ure. The man is well known in Chicago as a cultivator of flowers, and a grower of trees.

[illegible]

## THE CITY IN BRIEF.

### Remarkable Enterprise.

[illegible]

### Announcements.

The Spring Course of Rush Medical College, comprising daily lectures, recitations, and clinics, will open Wednesday, March 1, and will continue to the 30th of June.

[illegible]

### Supposed Suicide.

[illegible]

### West Side Parks.

[illegible]

### Coroner's Inquests.

[illegible]

### Yesterday's Fires.

[illegible]

By Charles Bradstreet, cigar manufacturer, who estimates his loss at $100. He has a policy for $500 in a Pennsylvania company. The cause of the fire is a mystery.

[illegible]

### Board of Police.

[illegible]

### A Truthful Confession.

[illegible]

### Taking the Veil.

An impressive ceremony took place, yesterday morning, at the Convent of the Sacred Heart. Two ladies, Katharine Sullivan, of Cincinnati, and Mary O'Meara, of St. Louis, having completed the required seven years of trial within the cloister of the sisters, took the vows for life; and another lady, Mary A. Sumner, of Freeport, Ill., received the white veil of a novice. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Foley, who was assisted by Rev. Father Lavagero, of the Church of the Holy Family.

### Miscellaneous.

[illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE TWO CONCERTS.

[illegible]

THE GERMAN OPERA SEASON.

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

[illegible]

### A Rare Opportunity for Investment.

[illegible]

### Books and Paintings.

[illegible]

### The Weather Guard.

[illegible]

### Business Announcement.

[illegible]

### Duryea's Starch.

[illegible]

### The Turnmen's Congress.

[illegible]

### Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

## FOREIGN.

### The Larger Part of Bourbaki's Army Crosses into Switzerland.

### Thousands of His Soldiers Said to Have Died from Starvation.

### Election Order Issued by the Bordeaux Government.

### Account of Favre's Last Interview with Bismark.

### Reported Reaction in Bordeaux in Favor of the Empire.

FRANCE.

(Special Despatch to the New York World.)

REPORTED REACTION IN FAVOR OF THE EMPIRE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A letter from Colonel Duncan Kenty, assisting in the War Department, in Bordeaux, says that there is an immense reaction in official circles and among the populace against the Provisional Government, and that ten millions of people would vote for the restoration of the Empire to-morrow. France will refuse to continue the war. The Mobiles are arriving at Bordeaux, and shout "Vive l'Empereur!"

TONE OF THE PRESS.

LILLE, Feb. 2.—The Echo du Nord is in favor of peace.

[illegible]

PROGRAMME OF THE RADICAL SOCIETY.

[illegible]

BISMARK ILL.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A special despatch to the Times, dated Versailles, says Bismark is indisposed, and was visited yesterday by the Emperor.

BOURBAKI IN SWITZERLAND.

[illegible]

POSTAL SERVICE.

[illegible]

EXCLUSION OF FOREIGNERS.

[illegible]

MANTEUFFEL DISREGARDS THE ARMISTICE.

[illegible]

THE AMERICAN PEACE PROPOSITION.

[illegible]

THE ASSEMBLY.

[illegible]

SIMON.

Jules Simon has arrived here.

FAVRE'S LAST INTERVIEW WITH BISMARK.

(Special Despatch to the New York Herald.)

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

GREAT BRITAIN.

[illegible]

ITALY.

FLORENCE, Feb. 1.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies has, by a vote of 233 against 29, resolved to transfer the capital to Rome.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The Marquis De Avalla has succeeded in the work of constructing the Portuguese Cabinet.

WEST INDIES.

[illegible]

## THE WEST.

### Indian Depredations in New Mexico—Ralston Silver Mines.

[illegible]

## WISCONSIN.

### Pardoned by the President—Suicide at the Station House.

[illegible]

### Attempted Suicide at Jacksonville—Railroad Inauguration.

[illegible]

## STATE LEGISLATURES.

(Continued from First Page.)

[illegible]

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

[illegible]

### OHIO.

[illegible]

### Telegraphic Summary.

[illegible]

### New Orleans Market.

[illegible]

### Baltimore Live Stock Market.

[illegible]

### WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

[illegible]

ASSEMBLY.

[illegible]

### INDIANA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATE.

[illegible]

HOUSE.

[illegible]

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferrophosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron) is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Safe.—No fear of an overdose, wet weather, or sore mouths in using Dr. Henry's Root and Plant Pills; they are entirely vegetable. See advertisement.

Burnett's Kalliston is the best preparation extant for beautifying the complexion and curing skin diseases.

## MARRIED.

[illegible]

## DIED.

[illegible]

## AUCTION SALES.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF A MOST VALUABLE

Private Library,

Comprising the most valuable collection of

BOOKS

On MONDAY, 5th of FEB., 1871,

And Following Days,

[illegible]

PAINTINGS,

[illegible]

BY COLBY & WIRTS.

REGULAR FRIDAY SALE

OF

COMMON, MEDIUM,

AND

FINE FURNITURE,

[illegible]

COLBY & WIRTS, 62 and 64 Dearborn-st.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

AT AUCTION,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Bedsteads, Bureaus, Dining and Kitchen Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Carpets, English Crockery, Show Cases, &c.

On Saturday, Feb. 4, at 9½ o'clock.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

[illegible]

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

[illegible]

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

[illegible]

## TO LEASE.

[illegible]

## AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE

THE NEW GERMAN OPERA,

[illegible]

Mad. LOUISE LICHTMAY.

CARL FORMES.

DON GIOVANNI.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

MISS OLIVE LOGAN

Will lecture for the Association

AT FARWELL HALL, TUESDAY, FEB. 7,

At 8 p. m., on

"THE PASSIONS."

[illegible]

CROSBY'S MUSIC HALL.

[illegible]

SIGNOR RUBINI,

[illegible]

FARWELL HALL.—Y. M. C. A.

JOHN B. GOUGH.

TO-NIGHT,

TEMPERANCE.

[illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday, GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO

MRS. D. P. BOWERS,

THE HUNCHBACK.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN.........Proprietor and Manager.

[illegible]

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

[illegible]

OLIVER TWIST.

[illegible]

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.

A PALACE OF FUN. | UNDER THE LAMPLIGHT. | A TEMPLE OF MIRTH.

The ladies are delighted with its elegance. The ladies say "It is a gem of beauty."

NEW MUSIC. NEW SONGS. | READ THE PROGRAMME | NEW JOKES. NEW SENSATIONS.

LAST WEEK OF UNDER THE LAMPLIGHT.

ALLEN'S GLOBE THEATRE.

D. R. ALLEN & CO.........Proprietor.

Friday evening, February 3,

LITTLE NELL,

and last appearance but two of

KATY DID.

[illegible]

DEARBORN THEATRE.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

[illegible]

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF MUSIC

AT

Crosby's Opera House.

[illegible]

THE LADIES

OF THE SECOND UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY

[illegible]

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

## BOARD WANTED.

[illegible]

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

[illegible]

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

## MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

## FOR SALE.

[illegible]

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

[illegible]

## WANTED TO RENT.

[illegible]

## PERSONAL.

[illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

[illegible]

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

[illegible]

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

[illegible]

## LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

## MACHINERY.

[illegible]

## AGENTS WANTED.

[illegible]

## WASHINGTON.

### Yesterday's Proceedings in Congress.

### The Subsidy Business Receives an Unexpected Check.

### Provisions of the Bill Authorizing a New Issue of National Bank Notes.

### More Talk About Proposed Changes in the Cabinet.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]